# The Chicago Tribune.

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**The Chicago Tribune.**

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1872.

The State Board of Equalization met at ringfield yesterday, but transacted no siness of importance.

Both Houses have agreed to the report of Committee of Conference on the Tax Tariff bill, and the signature of the President is alone required to make the bill a . The total reduction is about $53,000,000.

Bismarck has resolved to make his campaign against the Jesuits in Germany short, rp, and decisive. The cable announces t a bill is soon to be introduced in Parliament depriving members of the Order of the vileges of citizenship.

Cable telegrams announce that the grow crops in England have been seriously ind by wet weather. This may be the t, but it is just possible that the despatch been concocted in the interest of the culators who are desirous of maintaining anced prices.

he Illinois Liberal Republican State Contion has been formally called for the 26th tant. The call will be found elsewhere. e reports made at the meeting of the State tral Committee, from all parts of the te, were of a most enthusiastic and encraging character.

he British House of Lords had a hot dee last evening, over Earl Russell's motion a withdrawal from the Geneva Arbitra, unless our Government should cease to e its claims for indirect damages. An ournment was, finally, had till to-morrow, ction which signifies the strong possibility that the motion will obtain.

he revolutionists in Mexico claim to have ted the Juarists, at Monterey, with imse loss. In view of the dreadful slaugh-principally of Major-Generals—which nds upon all of these engagements, one uzzled to understand how the population of Mexico is kept up, especially as Mr. ant is authority for the statement that he children born in that country the fes outnumber the males in the ratio of e to one.

reats of violence on the part of the ing switchmen on the railroads enterhis city demand, at the hands of the e authorities, the attention which they et pay to burglaries and highway robs. In ordinary cases the violence of kers takes the milder form of assault and ery, but drunken malice might, in this ance, result in wholesale murder of innt travellers.

is is the day, the all-important day, big the fate of Cæsar and of Philadelphia. ces to 2 o'clock this morning show no ability that the Postmasters and Pension nts will not renominate Mr. Grant. At sametime, a rumor prevails that the ident "has dictated a letter to the vention, which will cause a lively sensa" Unfortunately, there is no warranty story for supposing that Mr. Grant will draw from the field while a chance of t remains.

e New York Times accuses Governor man of having been a party, ignorantly tentionally, to frauds, perpetrated on ity during his Mayoralty, amounting to 000. In how far the publication of these ges is due to the Governor's veto of the nty's charter and declaration for ley does not appear. The Times might, st, attempt to secure the punishment l offenders ere it discovers new ones. If es on flushing frauds at this pace the rs will be embarrassed by the quantity ne put up.

e contest for the Vice Presidential nomion at the Philadelphia Convention grows ner and warmer. The fight now appears exclusively between Mr. Colfax and tor Henry Wilson, Mr. Dennison, MinCurtin, General Hawley, and General s F. Wilson having vanished from the . Both sides claim a victory, though ll after the first ballot,—an admission of ness on the part of the Colfax men h seems to indicate the probable nomin of Senator Wilson.

e Illinois Democratic State Central Comee met, yesterday, at Springfield. teen out of sixteen delegates were pres By a vote of 9 to 3, a resolution was d to amend the call for the 26th, so as ake the State Convention one for the nation of State officers and Presidential tors. This is, practically, a decided vicfor the Greeley-Brown movement. Hon. e R. Wendling telegraphed from Mat that Shelby County—the banner y of the Illinois Democracy—fully ind the Cincinnati platform and nomiand would give them 2,000 majority in mber.

e precise state of mind of the worship of Mr. Grant, who ascribe to him, sinanded, the suppression of the Rebellion, personally, the paying off of the nation bt, is admirably described in this extract Victor Hugo:

> people have an idiotic habitude of attributhe King what they do themselves. They to whom the glory but to the King! They who is magnificent but the monarch! igantic pedestal contemplates the pigmy ; "How grand is Myrmidon, he is on my . A dwarf has an excellent method of beg taller than a giant,—to clamber on the s shoulders. But that the giant should let o this is singular; and that he should be k with the dwarf's greatness is foolish. questrian statue typifies such a sway; the is the people. Only this horse transforms lf slowly. At the beginning he is an ass, at t a lion. That the lion should re-become an this is astonishing, but, alas! this is so.

mains to be seen in November whethe American people, now rising in their ne character, will prove themselves ng again to accept the collar and the

e members of the Senate Retrenchment mittee, appointed to investigate into the agement of the New York Custom e, have displayed thoroughness, if not as whitewashers. They have found that only abuse of the General Order m was the abuse heaped upon Mr. Leet, the press and public, which the Commitdeclares to be mendacious. Mr. Grant's r to Mr. Grinnell, introducing Mr. Leet, d to have been perfectly Pickwickian sense. The conclusion arrived at is, the Custom House patronage has never used to advance the interests of one on of the Republican party, and, indeed, there is no division in the Republican y. It is hard to say which feature is the to be admired in this report,—the comn manner in which Mr. Grant is whiteed, the opportune time at which Mr. t is whitewashed, or the effectual od by which the minority of the Come is prevented from expressing its conon that Mr. Grant should never have whitewashed at all.

e Chicago produce markets were less e yesterday, and the majority were r. Mess pork declined 15c per brl, closat $12.10 cash or seller the month, and $12.42 1-2 seller July. Lard was scarce, 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.65 and $8.70 seller July. Meats were at $4 1-8a4 1-4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a for short ribs. Highwines were dull unchanged, at 87c per gallon. Lake hts were active and steady, at 8 1-2c for by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and r. Wheat was less active, declined 3c, but closed firmer 1.47 1-4a1.47 3-8 cash; $1.48 3-4a1.49 seller , and $1.37 1-2a1.37 3-4 seller August. was active and unchanged, closing firm 1-4a44 3-8c cash, and 45 3-4a46c seller Oats were in fair demand and strong sh or seller the month, at 41c; but and 2c lower on seller July, which d at 35c. Rye was weak and 3c lower, ng at 70c. Barley declined 2a3c per bu, c offered at 53c for regular, with no buyHogs were steady at $3.65a4.00 for fair oice. The stocks of grain in this city aturday evening last were 1,060,323 bu t; 3,418,336 bu corn; 1,396,825 bu oats; 36 bu rye, and 141,533 bu barley.

## POLITICAL.

Arrival of All the Delegates to the Office-Holders' National Convention.

Latest Canvass of the Strength of the Various Candidates for the Vice Presidency.

A Story Current that the Convention is to be Startled by a Presidential Letter.

The Protectionists Said to Stand a Poor Show for Recognition in the Platform.

Administration Coup d' Etat to Intimidate Southern Delegates.

Forney's Last Protest Against the Hartranft Ticket.

Meeting of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Central Committees at Springfield.

Calls for State Conventions on the 26th Instant.

**The Vice Presidential Question at Philadelphia—Informal Votes of the Several Delegations—Forney "Going for Cameron."**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—This is the precise and latest situation to-night: Colfax will have nearly 300 votes on the first ballot, falling about 80 short of an election. If Pennsylvania trades, as usual, he may be nominated on the second ballot. The Northwest and South have, in great part, gone back on Colfax. Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, and Minnesota are for him solidly. Illinois voted to-day, 17 for Henry Wilson, 6 for Colfax, and 3 scattering votes. Ohio voted informally, 20 for Henry Wilson, 14 for Colfax. Wisconsin voted, 17 for Henry Wilson, 8 for Colfax. Iowa will vote for Henry Wilson, or anybody but Colfax, after James Wilson gets off the track. Pennsylvania voted informally to-night, 22 for Wilson, 16 for John Scott, and 14 for Colfax. New York stands 56 for Colfax, 14 for Henry Wilson. New England stands for Colfax, three States solidly—Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island; for Henry Wilson: Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Connecticut is for Joseph Hawley first, probably Colfax second. The South is generally for Henry Wilson, and even Maryland shows signs of dividing against Colfax.

Nine-tenths of all the newspaper correspondents here are for Henry Wilson, but they have abstained from any organized movement against him. He is charged with seeking to injure correspondents not favorable to his fortunes by having them removed from Republican papers. I think this is all bosh. Colfax's adversaries in chief are Charles Farwell and Storrs, of Chicago; Lieutenant Governor Pound, of Wisconsin; Governor Noyes, and the State officials of Ohio; Granville Dodge, and Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania. He still has the probabilities of victory, but is not improving hour by hour. Forney opens to-morrow on Simon Cameron. It is a big thing, but very much on ice. Not a cheer has been raised in town all night. The populous graveyard is for Grant, but its raised palms are like affirmative tombstones inscribed, "By these presents, greeting."

**The Office-Holders National Convention—Strength of the Various Candidates for the Vice Presidency—Forney Again Expresses His Hostility to the Hartranft Ticket—The Protectionists Stand a Poor Show for Recognition in the Platform.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The merits of candidates are advertised after the manner of patent saleratus and other articles requiring a forced sale, by circulars scattered without stint about the hotels. Henry Wilson's virtues and works of supererogation are laid before the public in a broadside, regardless of expenditure in paper and printer's ink. Colonel David Bremson, of this city, desiring to become Vice President, has adopted a similar method of making himself known. His good qualities are recounted as specifically as the various items in a grocer's bill. One of the Bremson circulars—for they have large bills as well as small—says, in closing a grandiose biographical sketch: "The Colonel served with honor to himself and his country during the entire war of the rebellion, rising rapidly from the ranks to the grade of Colonel, through his merits alone, and would undoubtedly have gone still higher had the war continued."

The Indiana delegation—that is, most of them—are working industriously for Colfax, and have figured up nearly 300 votes for him on the first ballot, as follows: Indiana, 30; Illinois, 26; New York, 56; Vermont, 10; Oregon, 6; Michigan, 22; Maine, 14; Maryland, 16; Delaware, 6; West Virginia, 10; Nebraska, 6; Minnesota, 10; Rhode Island, 8; Louisiana, 16; Pennsylvania, 14; Texas, 15; Utah, 2; Kentucky, 16; Mississippi, 8; Wisconsin, 4; Alabama, 20; making a total nearly as aforesaid.

Hawley's friends claim for him Connecticut and North Carolina, his native State, and hope to bring him in when it seems impossible to nominate either Colfax or Wilson.

Wilson's friends show nearly as great a talent for figures as has been observed in the Indiana delegation. They say that the calculation just made is largely in error, and that Wilson will have nearly as many votes on the first ballot as Colfax, and will rapidly gather strength afterwards. They claim most of the delegates from Alabama, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Texas. It is intimated that the delegates instructed for Colfax will scatter considerably. The Ohio delegates were instructed for Dennison, but are badly demoralized. Tennessee, it is said, will go for Wilson, after giving a barren complimentary vote for Maynard.

The following statement is made up from the reports of this evening's caucusing: Michigan has instructed her delegates to vote for Colfax, unanimously, as long as there is any chance of his being nominated, and then to retire for consultation; Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Jersey will go for Colfax; Texas is divided, the negroes going for Colfax; Illinois has a large majority for Wilson; Wisconsin and Maine are divided between Wilson and Colfax. The balloting in the New York caucus was 56 for Colfax, against 14 for Wilson; in the Pennsylvania caucus, 22 for Wilson, 14 for Colfax, and 16 for John Scott; South Carolina is divided, the negroes going for Wilson; New Hampshire is for Wilson; Indiana men claim that Colfax is the second choice of enough delegates to nominate him on the second ballot. Wilson's friends talk to-night with almost equal confidence. The most skilful Indiana mathematician has not been able to figure out more than 300 for the Senator; and, as there are 752 delegates, it will take 367 to nominate, so it will be seen that the result is still involved in doubt. Gentlemen from Washington report extraordinary activity on the part of Henry Wilson in the way of electioneering. The opposition to Colfax, under the lead of "Mack," of the Missouri Democrat, is progressing. Whenever "Mack" is questioned on this, he evolves a smile that would do no discredit to Colfax himself, and says: "Yes, we're going to bust him."

The local pressure here upon the platform-makers is very great for a protection plank, but their success is uncertain. The more discreet express the hope that the subject will be ignored or referred back to the Congressional Districts.

At a late hour to-night it was stated that Dennison had absolutely withdrawn from the field, by telegraphic despatch.

Forney, in a double-headed editorial in the Press, to-morrow morning, will take strong ground against Hartranft. The following are the more pungent portions:

"If we could vote for all our candidates, State and National, on one ticket in November, Grant would go through by a Jackson majority. But, unfortunately, we have a State election in October, when we have to vote for Governor, Auditor, a Judge, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1873. Foreseeing the importance of this initial contest, the Press appealed six months anterior to our State Convention, for the very best nominations for State officers. We stated, over and over again, that, however strong Grant might be, he was not strong enough to pull through a set of bad State and local nominations. Events in New York proved unspeakable corruption among the Democrats, and the conviction of offenders in our own ranks in Philadelphia intensified the justice and vindicated the necessity of this warning. We pleaded not only for our own honor, as a people, but for the re-election of General Grant. It was all in vain. The State Convention selected candidates for State officers, two of whom were openly repudiated by a number of Republican papers and a number of Republican counties. For refusing to indorse these nominations the Press has been loudly and perseveringly slandered as the secret enemy of President Grant's re-election. We are ready for any sacrifice to make Grant's election a sure thing, but we are now convinced that any concession to an aroused public sentiment will amount to nothing, unless it is made clear that General Hartranft is innocent of all complicity with the use of the public funds while discharging his duties as Auditor General. If this can be established he will succeed. If not, no power can make him Governor. What adds to our local difficulties is the oppression of a most offensive personal rule. Entrenched in office, panoplied in corporate power, arrogant from a long possession of spoils of all sorts, this rule has advanced from an exclusive reward of its slaves to a remorseless punishment of those who refuse to bow to it. There is not a county in our State in which it has not defied and outraged public opinion, either by a preference of the unworthy, or by a punishment of the worthy. And now it is so satisfied of its control that it is seeking to pack our delegates to the National Convention by complimenting a candidate for Vice President whose only merit is that he is the son-in-law of the head of the despotism—Simon Cameron. The people expected our State Convention to declare for Schuyler Colfax or Henry Wilson for that office. It was muzzled by order, and if to-day the delegates do not vote as we have indicated, and as they were yesterday invoked to do, it will only be because the attempt has aroused the indignation of their constituents now on the ground. There are some independent spirits in the delegation who will protest against it, if it is persevered in."

**From Another Correspondent.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The number of Governors, present and past, in Philadelphia is noticeable. The bald and handsome Jewell is on his ground; Hawley is here; Oglesby, of Illinois, sleeps on one of the cots in the Illinois ward of the Continental Hospital; Hayes and Noyes serve as ballast to their light-headed delegation, and all the Governors of Pennsylvania back to Colonial times could be grouped in their night shirts around the statue in front of Independence Hall if this bell should send forth an alarm at midnight from this cupola of that antiquated edifice. Gubernatorial honors seem to be easy just at present. I had an interview with General Hawley to-day. The General takes his defeat in the late Senatorial contest quietly, but is plainly not devoid of feeling on the subject. His friends give him the credit of being ambitious but in such a manner that "what he would highly that he would holily." There is not the slightest doubt that the result of the Connecticut struggle was an anti-Grant victory, and indicative of the result of this Presidential election in that State. Various members of this delegation speak of the prospect of the election of Grant as exceedingly dubious, and would give a great deal if they were well through it. In regard to the prospect for the election of Mr. Greeley, General Hawley said, "I think he will be nominated by the Democrats, at Baltimore, in some shape. If they let a straight-out nomination of candidates go by default, it will amount to the same thing,—an indorsement of Greeley. But Colfax and other experienced politicians think not. If the Democrats nominate a straight ticket, many of the ablest of them are perfectly aware of the fact that such a course would burst the party." It was suggested that they were gone up anyway. The General went on to say that if they were not now in that condition a straight nomination would surely fix them. "But I tell you" said he, warming as he spoke, "that with only these two candidates in the field (meaning Greeley and Grant), it will be a fierce fight. It will develope differently in different States. Some States may stampede in one direction and some in another. It is going to be for some time difficult to make definite calculations, but after all, I feel a strong confidence in the election of Grant over Greeley."

Interviewer. Do you think that this Convention secretly desires to withdraw Grant?

Hawley. It is quite doubtful, even if General Grant signified his entire willingness to be left out, whether the Convention would do it. I rather think I would insist upon nominating him. I think he is considered bona fide the strongest candidate we could nominate.

General Hawley further said that between Colfax and Wilson there was no choice so far as the people of Connecticut were concerned. Both are good men. Henry Wilson had done excellent service, which was duly appreciated. The desire for the nomination were in favor of Colfax, who would be like to continue to gain strength after the first ballot. Other kind remarks were made in regard to Colfax, General Hawley knowing that the Connecticut delegation would present his name and urge his claims to the Vice Presidency.

It was understood to-day that no less than half a dozen States would present candidates for the Vice Presidency, and vote for them first, last, and all the time. Indiana, Colfax; Ohio, Dennison; Iowa, Wilson; Connecticut, Hawley; Kentucky, Harlan; and Massachusetts, Henry Wilson. A curious scene transpired in the Ohio delegation, which indicated that at least one State was not united upon its own candidate, although that candidate had been indorsed by the State Convention. This was in the meeting of the Ohio delegation. The Assembly had a kind of a Gubernatorial richness. Governor Noyes was there, and so was ex-Governor Hayes, the tall poplar of the Miami. There were men with dignity present from Columbus, and men with flashing jewels present from Cincinnati. The delegation is more bejewelled than any that has yet dawned upon the horizon. After a good deal of inconsequential business had been disposed of, the doors were mysteriously closed, and the Chairman produced a letter from Dennison. The respected writer made several points in his epistle. He did not wish to have his name put forward unless he could receive earnest, united, and continued support from the delegation. He did not wish to be nominated unless there was some show of success. He did not want to be considered a candidate anyway, and he did not want any complimentary votes. Speeches were made in favor of his nomination. Other speeches were made against it. Several gentlemen declared positively that they had other preferences. A ballot to test Dennison's strength was moved, but did not prevail. Finally, the meeting adjourned without declaring itself, and the Dennison movement is supposed to have immediately died a natural death. A delegate soon afterwards informed me that, in his opinion, three-fourths of the delegations are in favor of Wilson, and will vote accordingly.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The scenes of to-day present a marked contrast with those of yesterday. Until a late hour last evening, when delegates came pouring in from all directions, there was not much show or animation at the hotels where delegations have established their headquarters—only quiet, undemonstrative throngs of persons, who discussed the occasion which brought them here and the probable work to be accomplished. There is a different order of things to-day, the arrival of several prominent politicians having had the effect to enliven matters, and to change the dullness of yesterday to excitement. The hotels and streets show unmistakably that the arrivals last night and this morning have been very large, and that nearly all the delegates are here.

The contest over the Vice Presidency has fairly commenced, and the friends of the different candidates are alert and working with enthusiasm. In reality the affair has settled down to a contest between Wilson and Colfax, other candidates being regarded as virtually withdrawn. A careful survey justifies the belief that the chances favor the success of Colfax, although his friends admit that Wilson is strong and formidable; but they claim that he cannot succeed except by uniting the forces of Dennison, Wilson, of Iowa, and Hawley. Mr. Colfax's supporters are decidedly the best organized and disciplined, and seem to understand how to advance his interests. Mr. Wilson's friends lack organization and some competent head to take charge and direct the contest. By representing that Wilson has not fully sustained Senator Sumner in pushing his Civil Rights bill in the Senate, Mr. Colfax's friends have drawn away from Wilson nearly all the colored delegates from the Southern States. They claim eight from Texas, six from Louisiana, four from Mississippi, and half those from North and South Carolina. At Colfax's headquarters they claim to have pledged between 280 and 300, which will insure his almost certain election. The Ohio delegation, which are instructed for Dennison, will not support him longer than the first ballot. Mr. Dennison's friends have telegraphed him to allow the withdrawal of his name on the first ballot, in case it appears before the roll call is completed that the vote of the Ohio delegation can decide the contest as between Wilson and Colfax. An effort is being made to unite the delegation solid for Colfax after Dennison's withdrawal; but it will not probably succeed, as Wilson has some strong supporters among the delegates. Ex-Governor Hayes, who heads the delegation, is for Colfax after Dennison; but Governor Noyes, who is here, but not a delegate, is doing all he can against Colfax. The delegation had a meeting this morning at 10 o'clock, and effected a temporary organization, and without transacting any important business adjourned till 4:30 o'clock.

Governor Mueller, who, it has been claimed, would not attend the Convention, is here. There is much anxiety among the friends of Wilson and Colfax to know how Pennsylvania will cast her vote.

Both claim her. Some little excitement was created this morning by the report that Dan. Cameron is to be urged for the Vice Presidency by the Philadelphia delegation, and that Senator Cameron is working up his interest.

The New York delegation are three-fifths for Colfax, the remainder for Wilson.

The Illinois delegation, so far as can be ascertained, is about equally divided between Colfax and Wilson. There is much enthusiasm among delegates, and the indications are that the Convention will be a very enthusiastic affair.

The various State delegations have called meetings to-day to perfect their organization, and to select persons to represent them in the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—It now seems as if Settle, of North Carolina, will be permanent Chairman of the Convention. The Southern delegations who have arrived are almost a unit in favor of his election. New York will present the name of Gerritt Smith.

Nearly all the State delegations hold meetings this evening to perfect their organization. The Wisconsin delegation, though instructed for Colfax, it is said will change to Wilson. Mississippi will also vote for Wilson. An estimate to-day gives the following as the strength of the candidates on the first ballot: Wilson, of Iowa, 83; Hawley, of Connecticut, 110; Colfax, 250; Wilson, of Massachusetts, 280; scattering 53. It is claimed that on the second ballot Colfax's vote will fall off, and Wilson gain, inasmuch as it is a preconcerted plan of many of the delegations to give Colfax complimentary votes.

An afternoon paper says a story has been set afloat by one of the delegates this morning that a letter has been received from President Grant, to be read before the Convention, which will startle not only the delegates but the people of the whole country.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The city to-night presents a most enlivening spectacle. Between the masses gathered at the hotels and the immense throng parading the streets, such scenes are presented as have not been witnessed here before for years. The various State delegations to the Convention are all completed, and are occupied in perfecting the necessary preliminaries to the work before them. The excitement on the Vice Presidency, which continues as the only real question of interest, has remained undiminished throughout the evening. The aspect which the contest has assumed seems to favor combinations of the opponents of Colfax to effect his defeat, although, at the meetings of the different delegations this evening no action on the Vice Presidential question was had, other than that already telegraphed. It is understood that Michigan will go solid for Colfax.

A caucus of prominent politicians, other than delegates, from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and one or two other States, was held late this afternoon. The proceedings were secret, but it is understood that a decision was arrived at to bring a strong pressure to bear against Colfax in favor of a prominent Pennsylvanian, not hitherto mentioned. There are many in the delegations named who are for any one other than Colfax. They expect by this movement to induce some of their colleagues to join them. An immense amount of political pressure will be brought to bear in favor of this movement.

The Academy of Music, where the Convention meets, is most profusely decorated, and the adornments are of the most superb character. Prominent in the interior hall will be the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, and overhead, stretching across the galleries, will be an allegorical painting, representing the various industries of the nation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The Wigwam on Broad street was dedicated this evening by the firing of cannon and a large meeting of Grant men, who made their first parade with torches, banners, and music, turning out very strong.

At a caucus of the New York delegation to-night the friends of Colfax far outnumber those of Senator Wilson, making Colfax's success almost certain on the second ballot.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—After the meeting of the various delegations to-night, the result on the canvass for the Vice Presidency is about as follows: According to the estimates of friends of Colfax, he will receive 284 votes out of the 754 on the first ballot, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, 278. This does not include the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky, and Iowa. Some of the friends of Colfax say he will receive a larger vote, and in all probability get the nomination on the second ballot. Others again declare that the strength of Colfax will diminish after the first ballot, and that Wilson will most positively receive a majority on the second ballot. The caucus of this evening has been of the liveliest sort, and at the Continental, which is the headquarters of the principal delegations, the excitement raged to fever heat until a very late hour.

Admission tickets to the Academy for spectators fall far short of the demand. Hundreds who have come to witness the proceedings of the Convention, will find no accommodation in the hall.

The dissensions among the Republican party, in the State of Pennsylvania, is the topic of much comment. The Convention will doubtless be urged in some way to take such action as may tend to the establishment of harmony and union on State issues. It is declared that, unless something is done in this direction, the chances for the party succeeding in October are very seriously endangered.

In all probability the work of the Convention will be finished on Thursday. From the present aspect of the situation, no question will arise on which there has not already been an adjustment in private caucus.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—A grand mass meeting of the German Republican delegates and people was held in Concordia Hall to-night. Dr. Paul Strasbach was elected President, and delivered a speech on the political situation, with reference to the good standing of Germans in the South. Among the Vice Presidents were O. H. Drennell and Dr. Theo. Corneus, of Illinois, and T. M. Schelier, of Tennessee. Speeches were made by Henry Deutsch, of Tennessee, and Hon. Wm. Wrike, of Illinois. Simon Wolf, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, which was adopted unanimously. The resolutions indorse General Grant in the highest terms, and lay down a platform in the German republican spirit, and will be submitted to the National Convention by a Committee of twenty-five to-morrow. In all the speeches the peculiar standpoint of Carl Schurz, in opposition to his former career, and the good services of General Grant in behalf of the good of the entire people were dwelt upon.

**An Administration Coup d'Etat to Intimidate the South into the Support of Grant.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The wasted session of the Senate on Saturday, and the throwing away of yesterday in the fruitless effort of Carpenter and Logan to answer Sumner and Schurz's speeches, and the absolute trifling which characterized the whole of to-day's session, are accounted for in the fact which has just become known that Messrs. Kellogg, Conkling, Chandler, Pomeroy, and other Administration supporters have decided on a political coup d'etat to intimidate the South into the support of Grant, and for other partisan purposes. Several days ago Kellogg introduced a resolution to repeal an excellent rule heretofore agreed upon, prohibiting any amendment to any measure before that body, not of use to it, from being placed upon it. This resolution may be called up at any time, and its object in the light of to-day, is easily explained. It is the present intention of the administration Senators to place upon the Sundry Civil bill what is known as the Ku-Klux bill, which was so heavily defeated in the House, and this will probably pass the Senate, and if the House fails to consent to it, and thus allow the Appropriation bill to fail, the object of the Administration cabal will be accomplished, and a new session will be called by the President. It is supposed by the Senators that the House will be so anxious to get away that, under the whip and spur of the Administration and the Senate, it will accept the Ku Klux amendment, and pass the bill. If it fails, the Senators think that the blame will attach to the Lower House.

**Meeting of the Illinois Liberal Republican State Central Committee—The Call for a Convention—Cheerful Outlook for Liberal Republicanism.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 4.—During the day the Liberal Republican State Central Committee met, and organized by electing E. L. Gross, of Springfield, Chairman, and Bradford A. Durfee, Secretary. After consultation, the Committee issued the following call:

HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.

A Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the State of Illinois, is hereby called to meet at Springfield the 26th day of June, 1872, at the hour of 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and candidates for the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and Clerks of the Supreme Court for the Northern, Central, and Southern Grand Divisions, and to transact all such other business as may properly come before said Convention,—the nomination of candidates for Clerks of the Supreme Court to be made by the delegates in attendance from the several counties composing the respective Grand Divisions. The basis of representation in said Convention will be one delegate from each four hundred votes for President and Vice President in 1868, and one delegate for each fraction of two hundred votes or over. The Liberal Republican voters in each county are requested to send the number of delegates to said Convention indicated in the list hereto attached, computed on the basis above stated. It is suggested that the delegates be selected by regular County Conventions, or otherwise, as may be deemed best. Number of delegates: Adams, 10; Alexander, 1; Bond, 3; Boone, 4; Brown, 2; Bureau, 8; Calhoun, 1; Carroll, 5; Cass, 2; Champaign, 7; Christian, 4; Clark, 3; Clay, 3; Clinton, 3; Coles, 5; Cook, 55; Crawford, 2; Cumberland, 2; DeKalb, 7; DeWitt, 3; Douglas, 3; DuPage, 5; Edgar, 5; Edwards, 2; Effingham, 2; Fayette, 3; Ford, 2; Franklin, 2; Fulton, 7; Gallatin, 1; Greene, 3; Grundy, 4; Hamilton, 2; Hancock, 7; Hardin, 1; Henderson, 3; Henry, 9; Iroquois, 6; Jackson, 3; Jasper, 2; Jefferson, 2; Jersey, 2; Jo Daviess, 8; Johnson, 2; Kane, 10; Kankakee, 6; Kendall, 4; Knox, 10; Lake, 5; LaSalle, 12; Lawrence, 2; Lee, 6; Livingston, 7; Logan, 5; Macon, 6; Macoupin, 6; Madison, 8; Marion, 5; Marshall, 4; Mason, 3; Massac, 2; McDonough, 6; McHenry, 7; McLean, 12; Menard, 2; Mercer, 4; Monroe, 2; Montgomery, 4; Morgan, 5; Moultrie, 2; Ogle, 7; Peoria, 8; Perry, 3; Piatt, 3; Pike, 6; Pope, 2; Pulaski, 1; Putnam, 2; Randolph, 4; Richland, 3; Rock Island, 6; Saline, 2; Sangamon, 9; Schuyler, 3; Scott, 2; Shelby, 4; Stark, 3; St. Clair, 10; Stephenson, 6; Tazewell, 6; Union, 2; Vermilion, 7; Wabash, 2; Warren, 6; Washington, 4; Wayne, 3; White, 3; Whiteside, 7; Will, 8; Williamson, 3; Winnebago, 9; Woodford, 4. Total, 493.

(Signed) E. L. GROSS, Chairman.
BRADFORD R. DURFEE, Secretary.

And Murry Nelson, Elijah M. Haines, A. A. Terrell, Calvin Truesdale, Eric Johnson, Washington Bushnell, J. W. Ingersoll, Richard Rowett, J. N. Givin, William Kneffner, Daniel A. Arter, Jesse W. Fell, and Ozias M. Hatch.

An Executive Committee was elected, consisting of Messrs. Gross, Hatch, Rowell, Durfee, and Kneffner.

The political situation in the central part of the State was reported as being most gratifying. In Springfield, 266 persons have signed for a Greeley Club, 125 being Germans. A respectable proportion of the colored people will support Greeley, who will receive over 400 Republican votes in Springfield and carry Sangamon County by about 3,000. In Menard, William Green, the old friend and associate of Lincoln, and one of the most influential Republicans in the county, is openly out for Greeley, and intends to work for him with all his might. In Macon, the cause of Liberalism is daily gaining, not alone in Decatur, but out in the country among substantial farmers. The Germans in McLean County, with one or two exceptions, are for Greeley, and it is thought that Grant will be beaten there this fall. In De Witt and Logan, the farmers have been stirred up, and are steadily joining the Liberals. On the Democratic side, it is reported their people, with hardly an exception, are willing and eager to drop all past differences, and unite in the new movement. Here and there a man is found who talks bitterly, and swears that he will not vote for Greeley, but it is expected that nearly all of them will be pacified by November.

The election of officers of the Journal Company was held to-day, and resulted in the success of Phillips and consequent defeat of Grant stockholders. Mason Brayman was elected President. It is thought not unlikely that the political position of the paper will soon be changed, and that it will come out for Greeley. Up to this time Phillips has been unable to exert any control over its political views.

**Meeting of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee—A Harmonious Session—Expressions of Confidence in the Liberal-Republican Nominees and Platform.**

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—At noon, to-day, a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee was held here, at which thirteen out of the sixteen members were present, viz.: A. G. Burr, Chairman, D. A. Gage (by proxy), Obadiah Jackson, Daniel Cameron, M. W. Fuller, A. M. Herrington, William Shannon (by proxy), General J. A. McClernand, George Edmunds, B. W. Seaton, John W. Smith, E. L. Merritt, A. A. Glenn, P. A. Buckmaster, William H. Green (by proxy), and T. F. Bouton. E. L. Merritt offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the call heretofore issued by the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, for a State Convention to be held on the 26th day of June, 1872, at Springfield, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore, on the 9th day of July, prox., be so amended and enlarged as to include the nomination, by said State Convention, of Electors for President and Vice-President, a full State ticket, and for the transaction of all such other matters as the interests of the party require.

M. W. Fuller, of Cook, opposed the adoption of the resolution, thinking it unprecedented, and believing it unwise to take such premature action. It would, he thought, be better to wait and see what action was taken at Baltimore.

A. G. Burr had no objection to that part of the resolution concerning State officers, but he could not see how they could proceed to also elect Greeley electors.

Seaton also opposed the resolution as likely to lead to embarrassment.

Merritt defended the policy of his resolution in a strong and telling speech. He denied that they were proposing to choose Greeley electors. They were not making any assumptions as to what Baltimore would do. As for the policy of amending the call, he thought there could be no question of its wisdom, and no doubt but that it would be heartily endorsed by the Democracy.

The vote on the resolution resulted: yeas, 9—Herrington, Jackson, Cameron, McClernand, Edmunds, Smith, Merritt, Glenn, and Buckmaster; nays, 3—Burr, Fuller, and Seaton; not voting,—Bouton. This gentleman's reasons for not voting could not be distinctly understood, since his instructions from Mr. Green were as follows:

*To Hon A. G. Burr:*
Being compelled to be in attendance upon the Supreme Court on Tuesday, the 4th, I have requested T. F. Bouton, Esq., to act as my proxy, limiting him as to one matter—that is, he shall favor an amended call of a State Convention so as to nominate a State ticket. I have burned my ships upon the Greeley question.
(Signed) WM. H. GREEN.

After the Committee had passed the above resolution, the following was received from Hon. George R. Wendling, of Shelby:

MATTOON, Ill., June 4.
*To E. L. Merritt, Register Office:*
Say to Mr. Burr that Mr. Hall authorized me to act for him at our Committee meeting to-day. I am detained here and cannot attend. If present I would vote for a supplemental call for the 26th. Shelby County will give 2,000 Democratic majority for Greeley and Brown. Ours, the banner Democratic District of the State, is, in my opinion, overwhelmingly for the Liberal platform and nominees.
(Signed) GEORGE R. WENDLING.

Notwithstanding this difference of opinion as to a supplemental call, all the members of the Committee express the opinion that Greeley and Brown were the only persons to defeat the Grant ticket, and that the only wise course for all the Democracy to pursue, was to indorse him heartily. The temper of the Committee was admirable in their discussions. They differed on matters of detail and as to advisability of certain things, but they all agreed that past issues were settled, and that in dealing with new ones there must be hearty co-operation with Liberal Republicans.

**Press Comments on the Liberal Republican Meeting in New York City.**

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Times says of the ratification meeting last night: "It was chiefly remarkable for what it was not. It was not nearly as large as had been hoped. The speakers who addressed it were relatively insignificant."

The Herald says: "It was an immense and popular assemblage, the largest and most imposing and enthusiastic political ratification meeting drawn together in this city since the ratification of Seymour and Blair in 1868."

The Tribune says: "The ratification meeting last night takes rank among the greatest and most enthusiastic of assemblies held in this city since the war."

The World says: "It can hardly be termed an enthusiastic gathering even by the most enthusiastic friends of the 'sage' himself. The only outburst of applause that enlivened the dullness was that following the mention of Senator Sumner's name."

**National Council of the Union League.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The National Council of the Union League of America met to-day, Governor Geary in the chair. It was the largest meeting since 1862. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, of which the following is a synopsis: The first repudiates the idea that the mission of the Republican party is ended. The second declares that the Democratic party remains the same in character as from 1861 to 1865, incapable of reform or improvement, and forever unfit to direct and govern the nation. The Third recites that the fact of the alliance of the so-called Liberal Republican party with the Democratic party developes its true nature, and no other is required to present it to the people as intolerably base and ignoble. Fourth, All American citizens, without distinction of race, color, or religion, are entitled to the same civil and political rights. The fifth declares that the system of terrorism in the South must be put down at all hazards. The sixth urges the House of Representatives to pass the Civil Rights and Enforcement acts now pending in that body. The seventh declares that the wisdom of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments have been fully demonstrated, and opposes any attempt to repeal them. The eighth declares for the inviolability of the public debt. The ninth declares that the tariff and internal taxes should be so adjusted as to foster and encourage the industries of the nation. The tenth favors reform in the Civil Service. The eleventh praises the Administration of General Grant.

## RELIGIOUS.

**Methodist General Conference.**

NEW YORK, June 4.—The attendance at the closing session of the Methodist General Conference, to-day, was unusually large. The report of the Committee on Boundaries, fixing the boundaries of the Indiana, Iowa, Philadelphia, Liberia (Africa), Kentucky, and North Indiana Conferences, were adopted. Rev. Dr. Fuller offered a resolution to establish a Colored Conference in the territory now occupied by the Georgia and Alabama Conferences. After some discussion, the resolution was tabled. A resolution was passed, authorizing the General Conference to appoint a tribunal for adjudicating the question on conference boundaries, the decision of the said tribunal to be final. A great part of the morning was spent in discussing and adopting minor details of the church discipline.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, a lengthy document, which has already been published, was adopted without debate.

It was resolved that editors should be held responsible for all matter in their papers, including advertisements.

The venerable senior Bishop, T. A. Morris, was placed on the non-effective list.

Agents of the Book Concern were authorized, at their discretion, to establish depositories for the sale of books at New Orleans, Council Bluffs, Milwaukee, and Kansas City, provided the Concern can be guaranteed against loss.

The report made from the Education Committee denounces the efforts of the Romanists to abolish the common-school system, and pledges the Conference to use every effort to make such schools permanent and efficient; opposes the division of public money among denominational schools, and the Conference will resist all efforts to remove the Bible from the public schools. The report was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted to send a delegation of three members to confer with the Methodist Church South, with a view to harmonizing all differences.

A resolution of thanks to various parties who have aided the Conference in its duties, passed.

A resolution passed that local preachers must hold a license four consecutive years before ordination.

Adjourned *sine die*.

**The Huston Scandal.**

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The investigation of the charges against Rev. Dr. Huston was resumed to-day by the Ecclesiastical Committee, after a week's adjournment. Soon after reassembling this morning, the presiding Elder stated that the motion submitted by the counsel for Mr. Huston, previous to adjournment last week, to quash all further proceedings and let the matter go before the General Conference for final adjudication, on the ground that the prosecution had utterly failed to sustain their case, had been considered and decided, and that the investigation would now proceed. It is said that an offer was then made by Huston's counsel to submit the case as it now stood, on the ground of the vague and indefinite character of the remaining charges. This proposition was declined by the prosecution, and the investigation proceeded. It will probably be concluded to-morrow or the following day, and the decision of the Committee will soon thereafter be given to the public. The present investigation is merely preliminary, to decide whether Huston shall be formally tried by an Ecclesiastical Court.

**Railroads.**

DETROIT, June 4.—The stockholders of the Flint & Pere Marquette, the Bay City & East Saginaw, the Holly, Wayne & Monroe, the Flint River and the Cass River Railroad Companies have held a mass Convention, and given their assent to a consolidation of the five companies into one, to be known as the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and a new consolidated company has thus been formed under the general laws of the State. This Company is now one of the greatest and most important in this section of the country, owning several hundred miles of road, and having large land grants, and the line will be largely extended this year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4.—The night express train on the Erie Road was thrown from the track at Savona Station early this morning. The engineer and several passengers were injured, the former fatally. A stranger, who was riding on the engine was instantly killed.

## THE TREATY.

**Earl Russell, in the House of Lords, Moves an Address to the Queen Praying Her Majesty to Order the Retirement of the British Representatives from the Board of Arbitration.**

LONDON, June 4.—In the House of Lords this evening there was a full attendance of Peers, and the galleries were crowded. Earl Russell moved his long impending address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to cause instructions to be given her representatives to retire from the Board of Arbitration at Geneva if the claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn by the Government of the United States.

Earl Russell spoke at great length in support of his motion. He reviewed the events of the war in the United States, and the circumstances of the escape of the Alabama, and discussed the subsequent negotiations of the Government. He said they should remember that England never admitted the justice of indirect claims. What was the meaning of this delay, this mystery, this hesitation? The nation was in the same state of uncertainty as when the treaty was ratified. The honor of the Government required that it should speak plainly. It should say to the United States, "Withdraw the indirect claims, or no arbitration." There was no form of extravagance which was not to be found in the American case. He held the English negotiators responsible. He contrasted the conduct of the British Government in relinquishing the Fenian Claims with that of the American Government in advancing its indirect claims. This country must feel humiliated by the manner in which its negotiators had managed the business. He complimented the Canadians on the loyal spirit in which they had acted on the Treaty, and concluded as follows: "The nation must show, as it has before, that it is jealous of the honor of the British Crown. It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case. [Cheers.]

Granville followed. He defended the right of the American Government to place its own construction upon the Treaty of Washington, and to introduce indirect claims. The only way to escape from the consequence of the opposite interpretation put on the Treaty by the two Governments, was through the supplemental article, and of this the Government had availed itself; therefore, Earl Russell's proposition did not touch the point at issue. He defended the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty, those who acted for the United States, as well as those who acted for Great Britain. It was all very well to pick holes in the Treaty, which, when first published, was generally approved. The British Commissioners believed the indirect claims would be withdrawn, and they believed that the American Commissioners had so admitted. The aspersions on the Government and Commissioners were unfounded and unjust. He rebuked Russell for his allusion to the Trent affair, declaring that it would be a cause of incalculable ill-feeling. Should the Treaty of Washington fail, an event by no means certain, England would stand better for having exhausted the means of coming to a better understanding. The Government had been legally advised that the supplemental article was amply sufficient. If their lordships arrogated to themselves the treaty making power they would have an enormous responsibility. If they required the President of the United States to do that which Disraeli said in his Manchester speech was impossible for him to do, they would destroy all chances of settlement. He warned their lordships that there was no good, but much harm, in irritating expressions and resolutions.

Earl Grey remarked that, if the negotiations proceeded as at present, the country would be committed to any mistake the Government would make.

Lord Denman thought their lordships were needlessly alarmed. Even if indirect claims were passed, he doubted whether the Commons would approve the bill.

Earl Derby disclaimed party feeling on this question. He had been told that he should be careful lest he offend the Americans. He could conceive of no poorer complaint to Americans, than the apprehension that a frank, plain statement might be cause of offence. [Cheers.] He did not want to quarrel, nor break off negotiations. He wanted to know where they stood. The negotiators were either unable to see what was plain to everybody, or had determined to make a Treaty with their eyes shut. If the understanding is clear that indirect claims are excluded, why are they not excluded in plain terms? [Cheers.]

The Earl of Kimberley regretted that Granville had constituted himself the American advocate. He seemed to be under the impression that the House has determined that the Treaty should fail, and the real object of his speech was its defence. He must know that the words whereby indirect claims would be directly withdrawn could be inserted in the Treaty with the consent of the American Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that Granville should throw the responsibility of it on the High Joint Commission. He particularly alluded to the selection the Government had made of the Commissioners for Great Britain, and hinted that they had been overmatched by the astute Yankees. He confessed that he had no very active regard for the Treaty, and declared unmitigated hostility to indirect claims. He ridiculed the idea that the Americans, if they felt they ought to withdraw the indirect claims, would not plainly do so.

The debate was continued by Earl Malmesbury in favor of the motion, and the Marquis of Ripon against it.

Lord Westbury announced that he would vote with the Government, because if the motion prevailed it would kill the supplemental article, and destroy all that had already been done.

The Earl of Rosebury said he should follow the example of Lord Westbury, believing that the motion would crush any tendency on the part of the United States to give way.

Lord Cairns supported the motion. He did not think it would endanger the cordial relations with America. He assailed with bitterness the treaty, the negotiations, and the Government. He was repeatedly interrupted by Lords Granville and Argyll. The debate became quite exciting, and there were some lively scenes.

The Lord Chancellor moved an adjournment, and Earl Granville, supporting the motion, characterized the speech of Lord Cairns as the speech of an advocate.

After some confusion the motion to adjourn was negatived by vote of 85 to 125.

Adjournment was again moved, this time until Thursday, which was agreed. The sitting closed at 1 o'clock a.m.

—A fatal shooting affair occurred at Decatur, Ind., yesterday, by which John McLane, a broker and clothing dealer, was shot by a man named Zimmerman. The alleged cause was a criminal intimacy with the latter's wife. Zimmerman is in custody. McLane was a leading business man, aged 40, and single.


MEETINGS.

**Masonic.**
Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., at their hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. All members requested to be present. Visitors cordially invited. By order W. M. FRED. J. WILD, Sec'y.

**Attention, Sir Knights!**
Stated Conclave of St Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock 68 West Lake-st. Work in the order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKINSON, Recorder.

**Musicians' Union.**
Regular meeting Thursday, June 6, 2 o'clock p. m., in Turner Hall, Vorwaerts. Important business and election of officers for ensuing year.
H. SCHOLS,
President Mendelssohn Society.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo of The First Pipe,
Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO. ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.
In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO., Of San Francisco, Cal.
Parties having claims against this Company should consult the undersigned, who is authorized to act for said Company. J. L. ROSS, Room 7, State and Madison-sts.

INSURANCE CLAIMS WANTED.
Cash paid for policies in the State, of Chicago; Garden City, Aurora; Putnam, of Hartford; and Franklin, of Cincinnati. SHUFELDT & BALL, 22 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.
Will buy or sell. Will also buy Illinois Mutual Insurance claims at highest market price.
R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims against the Lorillard and Astor Insurance Companies. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

For Sale on Credit to Responsible Parties,
All of the brick and stone (the brick cleaned and piled) of the seven stores on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Michigan-sts. Must be sold at once as the property is sold to the county.
GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 637 South Clark-st.

FLAGS.

FLAGS! FLAGS!
We are now prepared to manufacture FLAGS, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices. We also manufacture all kinds of CANVAS GOODS, AWNINGS, TENTS, &c., at
ANDREWS & MORRISON'S
Sail Loft 27 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

OIL PAINTINGS.

TO-DAY,
The Chance of a Lifetime!
Wm. A. Butters & Co.'s Sale of
OIL PAINTINGS!
It will be many years before the citizens of Chicago will again have an opportunity of purchasing such pictures as will be offered for sale at Noble's Gallery, 76 Van Buren-st., at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, by Wm. A. Butters & Co. Mr. Alex. Von Wendt has made this collection with great industry, and good judgment, and is now obliged to dispose of his favorite pictures. The Catalogue contains 109 numbers, the majority of which are works of art of great merit. This sale will draw together hosts of our connoisseurs and art people, and the assemblage will recall the palmy days of art in Chicago before the fire. But our citizens have lost neither their love of art, nor the wherewith to enjoy it, and these pictures will be largely bid for, to supply the place in the new home, built since the fire, where used to hang some cherished piece. These pictures are a collection never intended for an auction room, as every person who attends the sale, or has examined them during the past two or three days will admit. A genuine German scene is a milk farm near Stuttgardt, by Doll. Kreighoff has a picture of great merit, entitled "Indians on the Hudson," which carries us back to the days before that great river was of much service to the white man. "The Swiss Boy," by Rudolph, is a true picture of the innocent and artless character molded among the glaciers and rugged heights of the little hamlet of Appenzel. But these are minor pictures. The masterpieces of the collection can be seen at the sale. Suffice it to say, that whoever succeeds in getting struck down to him Muller's great picture of the Persecution of the French Nobility by Robespierre in Paris in 1793, will secure a prize. Be on hand at the sale at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, at Noble's, 76 and 78 State-st.

CHINA etc.

ELEGANT DINNER SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
Fancy Goods, Cut Glass,
BAND & WHITE CHINA.
Abram French & Co.,
OF BOSTON,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that on SATURDAY, JUNE the 8th, they will open their extensive BRANCH in this city, located at 337 WABASH-AV. (next building north of the Post Office), and request an examination of their store and goods. Having PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN CHICAGO, it will be their aim to always have on hand THE RAREST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE GOODS TO BE FOUND IN EUROPE, and by conducting their Chicago house on the same principles of LIBERALITY AND ENTERPRISE which have for so many years characterized the MAIN HOUSE in Boston, hope to merit a share of the PUBLIC PATRONAGE. All are cordially invited to inspect the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, FANCY GOODS, and PLATED GOODS ever exhibited in this city, at
ABRAM FRENCH & CO.'S,
337 Wabash-av.

JEWELRY.

A. H. MILLER,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1836].
IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING
Jeweller and Silversmith,
Has just opened a fine stock of
VEST & OPERA CHAINS, DIAMONDS, &C.
479 Wabash-av., and 42 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOOK, Pres't.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will receive applications for loans on improved Real Estate in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
WM. F. COOLBAUGH, WIRT DEXTER, SOLOMON A. SMITH, HENRY W. KING, HEMAN G. POWERS.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr. 70 South Canal-st.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

E. HAMILTON HUNT, DEALER IN Builders' Hardware,
Real Bronze House Trimmings, Wheeling Nails, Sash Weights, &c.
75 Lake-st, near State.
Goods delivered free to any part of the city.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
D. W. BAKER & CO., 213 & 215 East Kinzie-st.,
Commission Merchants and Wholesale Flour Dealers. Sole agents for the celebrated Mason's favorite, Casco, and other brands.

Traverse Bay Maple Wood
I am receiving to-day, from Schr. "Andrews," the nicest cargo MAPLE WOOD ever brought to this city, and am selling at reduced prices. A liberal discount to the trade. A. E. CURTISS, Corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

REMOVAL.
MORSE, WARD & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 151 Monroe-st. (Kent's Building).

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at... 
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at... 7 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE!
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, 10 lbs for $2.50
HONG KONG TEA COMP'Y,
14 and 16 South Halsted-st., and 59 East Kinzie-st.

$166,000!
The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Boughton Gift Enterprise, St. Joseph, Michigan, will positively take place July 4th.
First Capital Gift, $40,000!
TICKETS, $2.00!
NO POSTPONEMENT!
For full particulars, list of prizes, references, tickets, &c., address CURTIS BOUGHTON, St. Joseph, Mich., Or 18 East, and 44 West Madison-st., Chicago.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engraves and Prints
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 300,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Metropolitan Hotel,
Broadway, New York.
This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited.
R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.
Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

FIREWORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer,
SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Agents Wanted.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY,
OFFICES—413 State, 98 South Desplaines, and 182 Michigan-sts.

AMBERG'S LETTER FILES
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 300 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.
The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.
The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 15th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.
For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, EXNER WASHBURN, Esq.
Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROESETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

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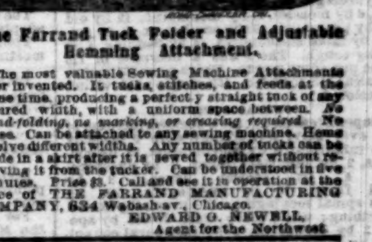
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## CHICAGO'S HEALTH.

### Weekly and Monthly Reports of the Sanitary Superintendent.

### A General Decrease in Disease, and an Improvement in the City's Sanitary Condition.

### The Results of a Disbelief in the Efficacy of Vaccination.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the chair. Present: Drs. Rauch and Schloetzer, and Mr. Reynolds.

The petition in behalf of Jacob Lambrecht, residing on Indiana avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, for permission to keep more than three cows on his premises, was referred to the Health officer, with power to act.

Dr. Rauch stated certain parties living in the Sixth Ward desired to hire and pay a man, subject to the authority of the Board, who should look after and enforce the regulations relating to the conduct of slaughter houses in that ward. On motion of Mr. Reynolds, the parties were invited to send in the name of the person proposed to be employed.

WEEKLY MORTALITY REPORT.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent was received, showing a total of 131 deaths for the week ending June 1, besides 2 premature and 10 still births. The chief causes were as follows: Accident, 4; bronchitis, 4; consumption, 7; convulsions, 18; diarrhœa, 4; diphtheria, 5; typhoid fever, 9; measles, 3; meningitis, 13; old age, 3; pneumonia, 3; small-pox, 14; tabes mesenterica, 4. There was a decrease of 6 from the preceding week, 76 males and 55 females having died. There is a slight decrease in the number of deaths compared with the previous week, though there is not much difference in the last three weeks, the weekly fluctuations being unusually slight. There were 2 more deaths by bronchitis, 3 by diarrhœa, 2 by remittent fever, 2 by old age, and 4 by pneumonia, while there were 2 less by accident, 3 by cholera infantum, 7 by consumption, 2 by enteritis, 2 by puerperal fever, 2 by hydrocephalus, 2 by meningitis, and 3 by cerebro spinal meningitis. The most marked features in the causes of death were the increase by pneumonia and fevers, and the decrease by consumption. One death occurred by hydrophobia in a child 5 years of age, who was bitten by a rabid dog. The wounds inflicted healed kindly, but on the 26th she was seized with symptoms of the disease, and died on the 28th, about 36 hours after development. There was an increase of those over 50 years, and of those born in this country. The Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Wards show an increase, and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth a decrease. Hospital mortality was not as great, but the number of immigrants that died just after arrival was greater than for any week of the year. The mean temperature of the week was 4½ degrees higher, with a greater rain fall.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported at the following streets and numbers: 102 State, 35 Fremont, Union Park Hotel, 100 West Taylor, 46 North Green, 205 Maxwell, 413 South Union, Sixteenth near Robey, 22 Arnold, 236 Second, last end of Chapin street, 193 Bushnell, 116 Clybourn avenue, 211 West Randolph, 22 Cornelia, southeast corner of Fullerton avenue and High, 322 Hubbard, 226 Fourth avenue, 25 Peasely, 541 State, 203 Maxwell, corner of Ruble and Canalport avenue, 24 Bradley, 27 Will, 37 Wade, 330 West Erie, 671 South Halsted, Evans near Campbell avenue, Sixteenth near Campbell avenue, 180 Rebecca, 58 West Eighteenth, rear of 106 North Elizabeth, 389 West Kinzie, Milwaukee avenue north of North avenue, 383 Clybourn avenue, 134 First, rear of 330 Brown, southwest corner of Noble and Chicago avenue, 355 West Sixteenth, 210 Mitchell, 189 Augusta, 42 George, 355 Division, Johnson, first house north of Evans, 27 Cornelia, 177 Ewing, 135 West Twenty-first, 455 North avenue. Of the infected houses there was on the West Side south of Twelfth street, 15, an increase of 1; north of Twelfth street, 22, an increase of 6; South Division, 5, a decrease of 1; North Division, 6, an increase of 1; total, 48, an increase of 10.

Dr. Rauch regrets to be compelled to announce an increase in the number of cases of small-pox, caused by the continued influx of immigrants, and the hiding of those suffering with the disease, in addition to the fact that a certain Dr. Degelle, on the West Side, does not believe in vaccination, and, therefore, does not exercise this precaution in cases that he is called to see. More cases have been traced to this individual's neglect than any other who pretends to practice medicine in this city.

THE PARTICULARS

relative to the deaths by small pox are given below:

| Date. | Residence. | Age. | Nativity. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 26 | 351 West Sixteenth | 11 | United States |
| May 28 | 31 Bradley | 13 | Poland. |
| May 28 | Mckeynold street | 1 | Chicago, f'gn. |
| May 29 | Olive street | 5 | France. |
| May 29 | 238 Mohawk | 20 | Canada. |
| May 29 | Small-pox Hospital | 55 | Germany. |
| May 30 | 366 North Wells | 14 | Chicago, f'gn. |
| May 30 | 567 West Taylor | 32 | Germany. |
| May 30 | 355 West Sixteenth | 13 | Chicago, f'gn. |
| May 31 | 330 West Erie | 2 | Chicago, f'gn. |
| May 31 | 213 Blackhawk | [illegible] | Germany. |
| June 1 | 211 West Randolph | 42 | Germany. |
| June 1 | 132 Bushnell | [illegible] | Germany. |
| June 1 | 35 Bradley | 4 | Chicago, f'gn. |

The above list is a fair index of the precautions exercised with regard to vaccination. With one exception they were born in foreign countries, or were of foreign parentage.

Much progress has been made during the week in improving the sanitary condition of the city, as will be seen by the Health Officer's report.

MONTHLY MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent's monthly report was also submitted, showing a total of 628 deaths, there being 38 by accident, 14 by brain disease, 13 by bronchitis, 10 by cholera infantum, 64 by consumption, 71 by convulsions, 7 by croup, 5 by diarrhœa, 7 by dropsy, 12 by scarlet fever, 19 by typhoid fever, 15 by heart disease, 1 by hydrophobia, 14 by hydrocephalus, 10 by inanition, 10 by lung disease, 6 by measles, 77 by meningitis, 12 by old age, 22 by pneumonia, 68 by small pox, 5 by suicide, 11 by tabes mesenterica, 14 by teething, 8 by whooping cough. There was a decrease of 123 from the preceding month. There were 367 males, 261 females; 173 married, 455 single; 618 white, and 10 colored.

COMPARISONS.

The Superintendent notes a decided increase of deaths over May, 1871. There were 5 more by cholera infantum, 8 by consumption, 22 by convulsions, 2 by remittent fever, 3 by puerperal fever, 4 by scarlet fever, 9 by typhoid fever, 19 by meningitis, 67 by small-pox and 6 by teething; while there were 3 less by apoplexy, 3 by bronchitis, 3 by puerperal convulsions, 7 by croup, 5 by dysentery, 3 by gastritis, 8 by heart diseases, 3 by hydrocephalus, 3 by inanition, 35 by measles, and 8 by whooping cough. More than the total increase is caused by cerebro spinal meningitis and small-pox. In other respects, with the exception of the decrease by measles, the causes of death are nearly the same. Of the decedents, three-fourths of the increase was among our foreign population. The mean temperature was 3½ degrees lower, while the rain fall was about ½ inch more, with a daily increase of 3½ in the number of deaths. Compared with the month of April of this year, the decrease is very great, indicating a much better condition of the public health. There were 4 more deaths by cholera infantum, 3 by remittent fever, 7 by typhoid fever, 4 by heart disease, 3 by old age, 6 by tabes mesenterica, and 11 by teething; while there were 18 less by brain diseases, 6 by bronchitis, 4 by cancer, 11 by consumption, 21 by convulsions, 8 by enteritis, 6 by puerperal fever, 5 by meningitis, 21 by cerebro-spinal meningitis, 22 by pneumonia, and 12 by small-pox.

A GENERAL DECREASE.

It will be observed that there is a decrease of nearly all diseases, with the exception of infantile diseases, although the mortality by small-pox is still very great, the result of daily arrival of infected immigrants. There is also a more than usual amount of intermittent and remittent fever. The decrease is mainly among those under 5 years of age, and of those born in this country. The mean daily temperature has been 9 degrees higher, with nearly ½ inch more rain, and a daily decrease of 5 in the number of deaths. Much progress has been made during the month in cleansing the city.

SMALL-POX FOR THE MONTH.

The cases of small-pox reported during the month of May were as follows: First Ward, 0; Second, 1; Third, 3; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 4; Sixth, 10; Seventh, 44; Eighth, 28; Ninth, 15; Tenth, 9; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 9; Thirteenth, 1; Fourteenth, 4; Fifteenth, 36; Sixteenth, 19; Seventeenth, 17; Eighteenth, 0; Nineteenth, 9; Twentieth, 1; railroad depots, 4; County Hospital, 2. Total, 234.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORTS.

The report of Health Officer Reid for the week ending June 1 showed that 586 notices had been served, 1,230 nuisances abated, 3 quarters of beef, 7 hogs, and 200 bushels of turnips condemned. According to the same officer's report for the month of May, there were 3,073 notices served, 4,426 nuisances abated, 11 quarters of beef, 8 hogs, 67 carcasses of mutton 6 calves, and 200 bushels of turnips condemned; 28 suits brought for violation of Health ordinance; $192 33 in fines assessed; 6 arrests for violations of Health ordinance; $67 in fines assessed; 161 dead horses, 1,216 dogs, 18 sheep, and 5 cows removed.

The reports were accepted, and the Board adjourned.

## A PROFANE SESSION.

### What Mr. Talcott Knows About Pay Rolls and Swearing.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Police—President Talcott and Commissioner Sheridan—held a meeting, for the purpose of auditing the pay rolls of the Fire Department. The session was characterized by the usual quarrel between Old Pomposity and the Bridgeport member, and, as has frequently happened of late, the Secretary was dragged into the row. The pay roll of each engine and hose company is made out by the Foreman, who marks in the column opposite every man's name the number of days he has been on duty during the month, deductions being made on account of sickness or injuries received while at a fire. In three or four instances on the rolls audited yesterday, the duty of men who were sick had been performed by members of the same company, and the days they worked were credited to them, and deducted from the account of the others. For instance, one man worked twenty days, and was ill ten. He was getting $90 a month. Another man, who was receiving $100 a month, did his duty for him, in addition to his own, and the ten days of extra work were duly credited to him.

Mr. Talcott said he wanted "the figures run out straight," letting the sick man settle with his substitute.

Commissioner Sheridan said it would require but a little figuring to adjust the account, and the Comptroller could take no exception to it.

Dr. Ward remarked that several instances of that kind (Talcott's) of figuring had been returned to the Board, and the bills had not been paid.

Mr. Talcott said "By G—d, I'll fix it," and he took a piece of rubber and erased some lead pencil marks on the roll, which it was thought, gave each fireman what he was entitled to.

Dr. Ward said he wasn't going to send in a pay roll with "twice twenty-seven are ninety" on it. The Comptroller would send it back.

Mr. Talcott desired the Secretary to understand that "Burley is not the great I Am of this town, by a G—d d—d long shot."

Commissioner Sheridan urged that the Secretary be permitted to figure a little and make the account straight.

Mr. Talcott couldn't see it. The roll was all right, and should go in that way.

Commissioner Sheridan thought that men who became ill from exposure while on duty, or were hurt at a fire, were justly entitled to pay while they were absent from duty.

Mr. Talcott insisted that the city was not a charity hospital. Men had no business to get sick or hurt. He had to pay $360 to a man who broke his leg on the canal, and he was sorry that he did not "break his d—d neck,—the community would have been better off." [He did not say that he would, too.]

Commissioner Sheridan said that the firemen were exposed to danger every day, and were on constant duty.

Mr. Talcott "didn't care a d—n." They "hired out" for the work, and if they didn't like it, "by God, he would chop their heads off."

Commissioner Sheridan thought that there could be no reasonable objection to allowing a good, brave, and generous fireman his full pay, if, when ill, his companions did his duty as well as their own,—stood his watches and did the brushing up at the engine houses,—which they could, and would, do without inconveniencing themselves.

Mr. Talcott hung to his "principle" that a man had no business to get sick. He thought, "by G—d, he had something to say about it."

The resignation of Charley Brown, foreman of No. 18, was presented, and Fire Marshal Williams took exception to what the newspapers had said about Brown—"Thirteen years in the Department, a good fireman, and all that sort of thing, as if there were no good firemen beside him."

Commissioner Sheridan understood that Brown was an excellent fireman, maintained good discipline among his men, and was always prompt and efficient.

The Fire Marshal said, as a man, Brown was good enough, but as a fireman, there were plenty "better than he," and he wished more like him would resign.

Mr. Talcott was looking over the rolls during this conversation, and, for a wonder, did not say anything. He knew nothing about Brown.

The Secretary received the pay rolls with a smile, and Mr. Talcott then declared the Board to be adjourned.

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### Regular Meeting of the Board of Education—Programme of School Examinations—The Salary Question—Monthly Summary of Attendance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Runyan in the chair. There were also present the following Inspectors: Queal, King, Stone, Bonfield, Tully, Walsh, Goggin, Richberg, Reynolds, Briggs, Moore, Wuensche, Tyler, Shelden, and Hambleton.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Inspector King presented a communication from the Joint Committees on High and Normal Schools, recommending the following programme:

1. Examination for admission to High School on Thursday, June 20, 1872, beginning at 8 a. m.
2. Examination of candidates for Normal School on Thursday, June 20, beginning at 8 a. m.
3. Close High School examinations on Thursday, Friday, and Monday, June 20, 21, and 24 that the teachers have time to examine the papers of candidates for the High School.
4. Examination of High School Tuesday and Wednesday, June 25 and 26, at 10 a. m.
5. Examination of Normal School on Tuesday, June 25, at 10 a. m. Examination of Normal graduates for teachers' certificates Wednesday, June 26, commencing at 10 a. m.
6. Closing exercises of Normal School, Thursday, June 27, at 10 a. m.
7. Closing of all primary divisions on Thursday, June 27.
8. Closing of all grammar divisions of schools upon Friday morning, June 28.
9. High School graduating exercises on Friday at 2 p. m., June 28, at the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court.
10. Board meeting for the election of teachers, and for admission to the High and Normal Schools, Friday evening, June 28.

The communication was accepted, and the order of exercises adopted.

BIDS FOR FURNACES.

Inspector Moore, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported nine bids for furnaces for the Franklin, Kinzie, Ogden, and Pearson Street Schools. They ranged from $1,175 to $2,000 for the Franklin School, and from $1,150 to $1,619 for the Kinzie, Ogden, and Pearson Street Schools.

It was laid over and ordered published.

COAL SUPPLIED.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies reported that, since the opening of the schools, the amount of coal delivered had been 3,356 tons 257 pounds.

The report was laid over.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

Inspector Pickard presented a report relative to the reduction of salaries, as follows: The accompanying figures will show the effect of the change recommended in the report of the Committee on Salaries, by schools, and in total: High and Normal Schools, no change; music teachers, increase $400; drawing teachers, no change; Scammon School, decrease $200; Kinzie School, no change; Washington School, decrease $200; Mosely School, decrease $500; Brown School, decrease $700; Foster School, decrease, $100; Newberry School, decrease, $500; Wells School, decrease, $500; Skinner School, decrease, $500; Haven School, decrease, $100; Cottage Grove School, decrease, $200; Holden School, decrease, $300; Holstein School, increase, $200; Dore School, decrease, $100; Carpenter School, decrease, $100; Hayes School, decrease, $300; Clarke School, decrease, $300; Douglas school, decrease, $200; Lincoln School, decrease, $200; Elizabeth Street School, increase, $400; Rolling Mill School, increase, $300; Walsh School, increase, $400; Mitchell Street School, increase, $400; Wentworth Avenue School, increase, $400; Blue Island Avenue School, ——; Calumet Avenue School, $400; Lincoln Street School increase, $400; Third Avenue School, $400; Polk Street School, increase, $400; Sangamon Street School, increase, $400. Total increase, $4,100; decrease, $5,700; resulting total decrease, $1,600.

The Newberry, Wells, Cottage Grove, Holden, Dore, and Clarke Schools will probably become second-class schools.

This report, supplementary to one already published, was discussed at length.

Inspector Richberg moved to lay it over.

Inspector Queal moved the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in the next school year there shall be no distinction in the salaries paid to assistant teachers in the primary and grammar grades of the schools.

Inspector Moore moved to lay the whole matter over until the next regular meeting.

The motion was lost.

The resolution offered by Inspector Queal was adopted.

The report was laid over until the next regular meeting.

BILLS.

Inspector Hambleton, of the Committee on Finance, presented bills to the amount of $1,158 40, with a recommendation that the bills be paid when audited.

Inspector Walsh was indignant, but voted in the affirmative, so that the report was adopted.

FULL CERTIFICATES.

Inspector King, of the Committee on the Appointment of Teachers, made the following report:

For full certificates—Miss Emma J. Smith, of the Mosely School; Florence Hart and Frank D'Wolf, of the Douglas School; Miss O'Brien, of the Newberry School; and Miss A. J. Sprague.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Committee on German, in making their final report for the year 1872, called attention to the fact that the report of the Committee for the year 1871 appears in only a few copies of the annual report, owing to the fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871. The said report contained a complete history of the introduction, progress, and result obtained by the teaching of German in our public schools. Since January last, German had been introduced into the Washington, Carpenter, Wells, Newberry, Lincoln, Haven, Mosely, and Cottage Grove Avenue Schools.

The progress made, considering the difficulties in the way, was, the Committee thought, most encouraging. The statistics appended to the report showed that in eight schools there were 2,359 pupils studying German,—1,070 boys, and 1,289 girls; 871 in the Grammar, and 1,488 in the Primary Departments.

It was laid over.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Superintendent Pickard presented the following summary of attendance for the past month: High school—Whole number enrolled, 547; average number belonging, 538.0; average daily attendance, 529 4; percentage of attendance, 98.6. North Division—Whole number enrolled, 3,814; average number belonging, 3,233 9; average daily attendance, 3,026 4; percentage of attendance, 93 6. South Division—Whole number enrolled, 7,807; average number belonging, 6,508; average daily attendance, 6,037.7; percentage of attendance, 92.8. West Division—Whole number enrolled, 17,827; average number belonging, 15,305 3; average daily attendance, 14,327.0; percentage of attendance, 93 6.

The Board adjourned.

## ROMEO RELIEVED.

### The Elephant Romeo Submitted to the Surgeon's Knife—A Novel Operation Successfully Performed.

The elephant Romeo, belonging to Forepaugh's Menagerie, now on exhibition in this city, has suffered from diseased feet for a long time, caused by large heavy chains and rough treatment used in breaking him in, or subduing him from his fits of rage. On account of his feet being so bad, he has been with the show but very little this season. He was brought to this city on Friday morning last, three days in advance of the menagerie, as it was evident to Mr. Forepaugh that something had to be done or he would lose old Romeo. Upon inquiry, Mr. Forepaugh learned that Dr. H. W. Boyd, Professor of Anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, had mounted several elephant skeletons, and knew all about elephants and other animals; also, that he was an accomplished surgeon. Dr. Boyd's services were therefore engaged, his conditions being that the elephant should be so secured that he would not injure him, which was agreed to by his owner. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Dr. Boyd, assisted by Dr. J. J. Withers, veterinary surgeon to the City Railway stables, proceeded to examine the diseased members. The elephant was first secured with chains, hooks, etc. The surgeons decided, after some pretty deep probing, that the trouble was "dead bone," and they proceeded to lay the bones bare by large incisions. The hemorrhage was very profuse, at least one bucketful of blood escaping from the one foot. They soon reached the bone, and gouged and chiseled away until all the dead portions were removed. Then, with white hot irons, the "proud flesh" was all burned out, and the bleeding arrested. The foot was then dressed with carbolic acid and glycerine. Old Romeo seemed to know that something was being done for his relief. He groaned and snorted most pitifully, but it was of no use—he was held for three long hours, until the operation was brought to a successful conclusion.

## GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE GREAT MUTUAL-ATHLETIC GAME.

From the New York Sunday Times.

Since the famous Atlantic-Red Stocking contest of 1870, no ball match in this locality has been so brilliantly played as the game on the Union Grounds, yesterday, between the Mutuals and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. The vast crowd—numbering some 6,000—had probably anticipated a game worth looking at, but it is safe to premise that none for an instant imagined that the score would be kept down to the lowest figures of any match ever played on the Union Grounds, or that the Mutuals would win so handsome and creditable a victory, and consequently throughout the game the enthusiasm and applause were almost without parallel. Hicks, Cummings and Boyd on one side, and Malone, Mack and Fisler on the other, deserve special praise for their brilliant display in the field. The pitching was about equal in effect, both McBride and Cummings exhibiting the most consummate judgment and skill. At 2:35 p. m. the field was cleared, and the Athletics went to the bat. Cuthbert and McBride were retired by Hicks, and Malone struck out, leaving Meyerle, who had reached first on a high hit, which Eggler muffed. For the Mutuals, Eggler began with a safe hit, and eventually got around, Bechtel earning a base, and Hatfield, Start, and Hicks being the outs. In the next four innings, neither side secured a single run, a double play by Fisler, a brilliant one-hand catch by Boyd, and two good catches by Hicks being the features of the fielding. At the close of the fifth inning, the score was thus—1 to 0 in the Mutuals' favor, and great consternation prevailed among the Philadelphia delegation, who had invested on the Athletics at odds of nearly three to one. In the sixth inning, McBride, the first striker, reached first on a hit to left; Meyerle was flied by Bechtel, but Malone struck safely, and Fisler, by a hit along the left field chalk line, brought in both McBride and Malone, and reached second himself. Tracey and Anson went out in succession, and the Mutuals again failed to score, although Eggler struck for two bases. In the seventh, Mack, Cuthbert, and Meyerle all hit safely, but neither reached the home plate, Malone being flied by Start, leaving the bases full. For the Mutuals, Bechtel took first on called balls; Hicks got a life on a ground hit juggled by Anson, and Boyd, by a long, high drive to right field, brought in Bechtel and Hicks, taking second himself. The score was now 3 to 2 in favor of the Mutuals, and the remaining two innings did not make any change, although in the eighth the Athletics got three men on bases, where Cuthbert left them by striking out. In the ninth, both were retired in one, two, three order, Cummings putting out the last Athletic striker on a well-judged foul bound.

THE SCORE.

| ATHLETIC. | R. | 1B. | P. | A. | MUTUAL. | R. | 1B | P. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuthbert, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Eggler, c. f. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| McBride, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Hatfield, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Meyerle, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Start, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Malone, c. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | Bechtel, l. f. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fisler, 2d b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | Hicks, c. | 1 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Treacey, c. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Boyd, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Anson, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | McMullen, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| McGeary, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Pearce, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mack, 1st b. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | Cummings, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 2 | 9 | 27 | 12 | Totals | 3 | 5 | 27 | 3 |

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —3 |
| Athletic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —2 |

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour forty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Athletic, 1; Mutual, 2.
Runs Earned—Athletic, 1; Mutual, 1.
Total Fielding Errors—Athletic, 2; Mutual, 1.

THE ÆTNAS.

The Ætnas will play to-morrow afternoon at the New Park, their opponents being the Liberty Club. On Friday and Saturday afternoons the Ætnas and Forest Citys, of Cleveland, will try conclusions on the Park.

## THE TURF.

THE CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., MEETING.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 4.—The races opened here to-day with a fair attendance. The weather was fine, and the track in splendid condition. The main feature was the trot for horses that had never beaten three minutes. Eleven horses were entered; eight started. The first and second heats were won by Miss Caldwell; and the third, fourth and fifth by Sir Alger. Time—2:39; 2:41; 2:41; 2:44½; 2:42½. In the third heat Enoch was distanced. To-morrow the running race and fast pacing comes off. A large attendance is expected.

LOCAL HORSE NOTES.

There will be several trots at Dexter Park on the 4th of July. John Corcoran's fine bay mare German Maid, a few mornings ago, trotted a quarter of a mile in 35½ seconds.—Tom Foley's five-year old Ethan Allen colt (the black one) was driven a quarter the other day, by Sam Crooks, at the rate of 2:42.—Jim Rockey and Henry Graves having settled their differences, the former has again assumed charge of the gallant gelding Chicago, *alias* Rockey, and great things are expected of him this year.—Faucett's Bashaw, Jr. is stabling at Dexter Park. He will be put in training within a few days.—Sam Crooks is still quietly working that "dark" one owned in Wisconsin. Sam never sends him a full quarter when there is "company" at the Park, but the knowing ones say he is a "high roller," and will astonish some people at Buffalo in August.—Mr. Stinson has become the owner of a magnificently gaited six-years old brown colt, which can carry Satinett off her feet with ease.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, June 4—The Beacon Park spring meeting opened to-day. The purse for 2:35 horses was won by Phil Sheridan, in 2:31½; 2:34½; 2:35½.

## THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Tolls on the Illinois River have been reduced one-half.

—The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad cannot pay half the interest on its bonded debt of $9,000,000; and, of course, $7,000,000 of stock is valueless.

—An inexperienced locomotive engineer was the cause of a collision of freight trains, at Ottawa, by which six cars were totally wrecked, and thirty-four cars and the two locomotives were badly damaged.

—The Military Tract Medical Association will hold its next annual meeting at Galesburg, next Tuesday, the 11th.

—A fire at Auburn, Friday morning, destroyed the flouring mills of Squier & Co., and the elevator of Ranch & Co.; total loss, $30,000.

—H. Simmons of the Lebanon *Journal*, is favorably mentioned for the Legislature.

—The Tuscola *Journal* says:

"Track-laying on the Indiana & Illinois Central Railroad was commenced on Tuesday last, and the work will be prosecuted vigorously. In a few weeks now, the citizens of Camargo, Newman, and Maxville can get to Tuscola by rail, and yet a few more and we will have a fast eastern outlet by way of Terre Haute and Rockville, Ind."

WISCONSIN.

"Cisco" are about due in Geneva Lake.

—Pump Carpenter has succeeded the late George Hyer as editor of the Oshkosh *Times*.

—The Green Bay *Advocate* says there is no truth in reports that negotiations are or have been in progress to sell the Milwaukee & Northern Railway to the Chicago & Northwestern, and that, in consequence, the M. & N. would not be built northward from Menasha.

—The Fort Howard station of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad is to be rebuilt on larger plans, and passengers will here change for the North.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

It is now stated that Charles H. Larrabee, whose death was noted a few days ago, is still alive and well. He can read his obituary notices at his leisure, and feel sad that the clever things said of him are not true.

—Osmond Bailey, who came to the Northwest in 1825, in the employ of the American Fur Company, died last week, at Eureka.

—The *Wisconsin Chief* says:

In many localities, the new excise law is reported as working well. The section inserted to kill the bill by the Senate opposition seems likely to be the best sustained. *Drunkards* have fewer friends and less money than the *dealers*.

IOWA.

The average Iowan is worth $601 08.

—The army-worm is doing havoc, and, in many counties, broad acres look as if burned over by fire.

—There are 289 prisoners (including two women) in the Fort Madison Penitentiary; and 175 of them are hired out at 40½ cents a day.

—A Muscatine youth, racing a spirited horse, last Thursday, ran down George Brandt, knocking him senseless, and was himself, a few rods further on, thrown from his horse, and had his hip put out of joint. The horse then made a clear leap over two young women, and was, at last accounts, making head for Omaha.

INDIANA.

Captain Henry T. Dexter, a famous man on the river, died at Evansville, last week, from the effects of morphine.

—The first Proctor murder trial cost Elkhart County over $2,000. The second trial commences at Warsaw this week.

—The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:

Some time ago a Miss C——, residing in Elkhart, and well-known in this city, having paid several visits to Fort Wayne, became engaged to an elderly gentleman residing in Albion, and a day was set for the marriage to take place. A large number of persons were invited to be present, and, when the time came, the company assembled, the groom put in a smiling appearance, and the parson's hand began to itch for the X he expected to receive, when it was discovered that the bride to be was missing, and a letter found in her chamber showed that she had eloped with a young man—her affection for him having overcome her love for her elderly admirer's wealth.

—Four Presidents of Asbury University have been made Bishops of the Methodist Church, to wit.: Simpson, Ames, Clark, and Bowman.

—The New Albany *Ledger* says:

"In a divorce case recently tried in Vanderburgh County, the Judge intimated his intention to decide against the fair applicant. The lady, alarmed, began to shed tears, and her dignified counsel, edging his chair close to hers, whispered: 'That's right, cry, cry like the d——l, and you'll get your decree.' In less than ten minutes she was made a *femme sole*, and now votes the Judge a 'famous old soul.'"

—Edward Maddox, the assassin of Sheriff Jones, of New Albany, is monarch of all he surveys in the Muscatatuck hills of Washington County. The posse has returned to Salem, having for the present abandoned the pursuit.

—Lafayette refuses to subscribe $150,000 in aid of a railroad to the coal-fields, the vote being 716 to 1,924.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* Company as now reorganized, has issued stock as follows: J. M. Ridenour, $32,500; N. R. Ruckle, $32,500; W. P. Fishback, $30,150; L. W. Hasselman, $15,000; O. H. Hasselman, $15,050; General Kimball, $15,000; John E. Simpson, Charles F. Hogate, Colonel Black, I. N. Hodgson, Frank W. Hamilton, E. L. Hastings, Thomas D. Mulligan, and M. M. Landis $6,250 each; C. L. Turner, $3,250.

MICHIGAN.

The East Saginaw *Courier* is mulcted in $2,500 damages for libel for stating that one Captain Estes made an indecent exposure.

—W. H. Gregor, for some time past chief clerk in the Money Order Department of the Detroit Post Office, has just been discovered to have defrauded the Government out of upward of $7,000.

—A newspaper carrier-boy at Detroit, bitten nine weeks ago by a dog, died last week after forty hours of fearful agony.

—The Flint & Pere Marquette Railway is to be completed from Reed City, the present western terminus, to Ludington, on Lake Michigan, by next spring. The Company has consolidated within itself the Holly, Wayne & Monroe, the Flint River, the Cass River, and the Bay City & East Saginaw charters, and there is a proposition pending to change the name to the Toledo, Saginaw & Northern Railway.

—J. C. Sharpless, for twelve years Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Central, has undertaken to build the Mineral Range & L'Anse Bay Railroad.

—It is rumored that the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad Company has bought out the Marquette & Ontonagon Railroad, making a continuous line from Marquette to L'Anse, some 70 miles.

—Charles W. Gillett has become sole proprietor of the Jackson *Daily News*, and declares for Greeley.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* again urges the point that Jo. Wheelock, of the *Press*, being an unnaturalized resident, was illegally inducted into office as Postmaster.

—It is estimated that 130,000,000 feet of logs will be manufactured in Minneapolis during the present season.

—A London banking firm has just purchased, for $50,000, a tract of 31,000 acres in Todd and Otter Tail Counties.

—Reports come to St. Paul of great excitement on account of the hostile attitude of Indians in the vicinity of Oak Lake (where the Cook family was lately massacred); and the Governor is asked to send a company of militia.

—The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has placed on the London market bonds for £800,000 (or $4,000,000), mortgaging the St. Paul & Winona Division at the rate of $20,000 a mile.

—Governor Austin has appointed A. H. Young, of Minneapolis, Judge of the new Court of Common Pleas.

—George B. Judd, of Walker, Judd & Co., the oldest Lumber Company in Minnesota, and owning the earliest saw-mill on the St. Croix, died last Saturday.

—The reports brought to St. Paul of discontent among the Chippewa Indians were greatly exaggerated; and it now appears that the precautions taken at Marion were simply to satisfy the women.

MISSOURI.

James H. Lucas, of St. Louis, owns over 700 houses and stores, and rejoices in an income of $1,000 a day. His sister, Mrs. Anne L. Hunt is worth not less than $5,000,000.

—There is a rumor that Colonel William Bernard, of St. Louis, will be appointed Collector of Customs, at New Orleans, in place of Casey, resigned.

—The St. Louis *Times* says:

D. T. Jewett and other Radicals declare their intention to secure the removal of Postmaster A. J. Smith and the appointment of Chauncey I. Filley.

—John P. Hayes, a broken-down saloon-keeper at Hannibal, ended his miserable career last week, with ten cents' worth of original strychnine.

—The State Treasury receipts to June 1 aggregate $1,539,001,—a decrease of $268,476 as compared with last year; and there has been paid out, to the same time, $1,369,642,—an increase of $401,474.

—Henry Watson, of Alton, Ill., has a contract amounting to $100,000 on the new machine shops of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, to be erected at Moberly.

—A train on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad was, last week, stopped by caterpillars.

—A Missouri wife planned an elopement with a seductive chap, and gave him $200 and her effects, directing him to meet her at the town of Louisiana. Her effects met her there all right, but the man and the $200 failed to put in an appearance.

KANSAS.

The Loisel land case, involving the title to lands in Nemaha, Marshall, Jackson, Pottawatomie, and Marion Counties, has been finally adjudicated.

—Garnett has voted $20,000 for a new schoolhouse, and is to have a $40,000 college. Women-teachers get an average of $46 55 per month.

NEBRASKA.

Dr. James L. Gandy has been found guilty, by a jury at Omaha, of conspiracy against the laws of the United States, by representing himself to be the United States Marshal.

—An unprecedented tide of immigration is pouring in, probably not less than 500 persons a day.

—The Germans are to hold a Convention at Plattsmouth, July 1, which, the *Beobachter* says, "is to speak out on the burning questions of the day."

THE TERRITORIES.

Work on the Sioux City end of the Dakota Southern Railroad is rapidly progressing.

—The Wyoming Institute, at Laramie City, is to have an endowment of $20,000,—one-half contributed at the East on the condition that the other half is raised on the spot.

—In Wyoming a woman was summoned upon a jury, when she brought her baby in arms. The youngster entered a protest more vigorous than musical, and she was excused from serving.

—A letter from South Pass gives a favorable account of mining matters in that section. The principal work is now done in gulch mines, at which a considerable number are realizing from $10 to $25 per day.

—The Kalama (Oregon) *Beacon* of May 17 counts up 5,145 tons of iron *en route* for the Northern Pacific Railroad; and, in Kalama, the Company's shops are far advanced to completion.

### A Thrilling Trapeze Feat.

Remember the thrilling trapeze feat of the beautiful Geraldine at Nixon's Circus every afternoon and evening.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Money easy at 4@5. Gold active and firmer at 14⅛@14⅜. It is thought an effort is being made to force shorts to cover and enable cliques to sell the large amount they are carrying. Loans at 2@7. Clearings, $48,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $638,000. Probable export to-morrow, $700,000.

Governments higher and closed firm.

State bonds heavy.

Stocks rather dull. Opened strong, but became weak and feverish on the advance in gold, falling ¼ to 1 per cent. Erie, Ohios, Northwestern, Rock Island, and Pacific Mail being the weakest The market closed dull, but not steady at the decline.

Sterling, 109⅞.

Governments closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 120⅜ | Coupons, '67 | 117⅛ |
| Coupons, '62 | 114⅛ | Coupons, '78 | 117⅛ |
| Coupons, '64 | 114⅛ | U. S. 10-40's | 112⅝ |
| Coupons, '65 | 114⅛ | Currency 6s | 114⅛ |
| Coupons, new | 117⅛ | New 5s | 113⅛ |

State bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 96½ | Old Virginias | 48 |
| Old Tennessees | 72⅛ | Old N. Carolinas | 30½ |
| New Tennessees | 72 | New N. Carolinas | 20 |
| New Virginias | 54 | | |

Stocks closed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 96 | St. Paul | 57½ |
| W. U. Telegraph | 75⅛ | St. Paul preferred | 78⅛ |
| Quicksilver | 65⅛ | Wabash | 76⅛ |
| Adams Express | 96½ | Wabash preferred | 85 |
| Wells & Fargo Ex | 89⅛ | Fort Wayne | 97⅛ |
| American Express | 87 | Terre Haute | 29 |
| United States Ex | 86⅛ | Terra Haute pfd | 45 |
| Pacific Mail | 75⅛ | Chicago & Alton | 116 |
| New York Central | 97⅛ | C. & A. preferred | 117 |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 94⅛ | Ohio & Mississippi | 47 |
| Erie | 64⅛ | C., C. & C | 92⅛ |
| Erie preferred | 83⅛ | C., B. & Q | 130 |
| Harlem | 121 | Lake Shore | 95⅛ |
| Harlem preferred | 130 | Indiana Central | 37⅛ |
| Michigan Central | 119 | Illinois Central | 136 |
| Pittsburgh | 90½ | Union Pacific stocks | 39⅛ |
| Northwestern | 74⅛ | Union Pacific bonds | 93⅛ |
| Northwestern pfd | 94⅛ | Cent. Pacific bonds | 104⅛ |
| Rock Island | 110⅛ | D., L. & W | 107⅛ |
| N. J. Central | 109⅛ | B., Hartford & Erie | 7⅛ |

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 7d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 2d; white, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 28s. Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s 9d. Gold, 114⅛. Receipts last three days, 27,500 quarters—18,500 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—1:30 p. m.—Spring wheat, 11s 10d@12s 1d. Corn, 27s 9d. Market quiet.

LONDON, June 4—5:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; account, 92⅝. Bonds of '62, 90⅞; do '65, 91½; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

Tallow, 32s 9d.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes, 55f 65c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—5 p. m.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11¼@11⅜d; Orleans, 11⅝d; receipts, 12,000 bales; speculation and exports, 4,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm. Breadstuffs quiet. Red spring wheat, 11s 10d@12s 1d; red winter, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s 9d. Cumberland middles, 29s; short ribs, 33s 3d.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,112, making supply for week thus far 4,451, or 262 cars, against 341 last week; market firm and active; all offerings found ready purchasers at an advance of ¼@½c for good cattle on prices same time last week; common stock unchanged; quality of cattle this week superior to last week, there being some prime Ohio steers disposed of; sales comprise about 2,000; the market closed strong, with good feeling; sales 1,136 Illinois steers, 64 to 1,455 lbs, $5.75@7 35; 298 Ohio steers, 1,237 to 9,256 lbs, $6 75@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,000. Market not yet opened for the week, and with but few car-loads in the pens.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,100. Market dull and nominal at $4 00@4 25; and from 12 to 15 car-loads in pens. No sales worthy of record.

Receipts of live stock at East Buffalo by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of May last amount to 2,327 cars of cattle, 196 cars of sheep, 806 cars of hogs, and 162 cars of horses.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 4—There is no animation in the call for cotton goods, and sales remain light, notwithstanding prices have dropped considerably, and bargains can be obtained by liberal purchasers of full packages from first hands. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "Prints are slow of sale, but are strengthened by a slight improvement in the market for cloths. Some dark work has been received by agents for more important mills, but it is held for better prices, which are expected to rule when the fall demand fully opens. Woollens are quiet, and lack firmness, in consequence of the decline in raw material. The only change of importance is a reduction of Wamsutta to 19c. All standard sheetings are quoted at 14½c; Agawam F, and Pittsfield A, 11½c; Pocassett Canoe, 14½c; Cordis A A A ticks, 24c; do A C E, 28c; Deer Island jeans, 7½@7½c; Southward do, 6½c.

### Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 4—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 109 head; supply light; prices ¼@½c higher than last week; sales, choice at $10 25@10 50; extra, $9 50@10.00; first quality, $7 25@8.75; second, $6 00@7 00; third, $5 00@6 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,238 head. Light increase in supply did not affect prices. Sales in lots at $4.50@6.75 each; extra, $7.50@10.75.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Dull; jobbing: low to choice treble, $7.50@9 50. Corn quiet mixed, 72c; yellow, 75c; white, 74@75c. Oats—Supply good; 52@55c. Bran, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $13.00; buyers offering $12 50. Bacon dull; $4@7@8c. Hams—sugar-cured, 11½@11½c. Lard dull; tierce, packers' $9@9c; refined, 9½c; keg, kettle rendered, 10½c; refined, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; low to fair, 8½c. Molasses, quiet; prime reboiled, 53c. Coffee, dull at 16½@19c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 113¾.

COTTON—Quiet; sales less; good ordinary at 22½c; low middlings, 24c; middling, 25c. Receipts, 722 bales; exports, Havre, 2,242 bales; stock, 44,901.

WHISKEY—Dull; choice, 95c; common, 93c.

### The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring, $1.46; No. 2, $1.42. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 34½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 60c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 97,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu.

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; Western, $1 95@2.00. Corn quiet; Western, 69@70c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 49@50c; white, 53@56c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92½@93c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 4.—COTTON—Unchanged; middling upland, 27½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6 35@6 95; common to good extra, $6.85@7.35; good to choice, $7 40@8 30; White wheat Western extra, $8.30@9 75; St. Louis, $8.80@12.00. Rye flour heavy; $4.50@5 25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; no receipts; No. 1 Chicago spring and Northwestern club afloat, $1.65; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.71½@1.73; winter red Western, $1 90@1 92½; white Western, $2.00@2.05. Rye dull; Western, 94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade easier; receipts, 130,000 bu; steamer, Western mixed, 63@67c; sail do, 67@68c. Oats heavy; receipts, 16,000 bu; Western, afloat, 48c; Ohio, 50@57c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 14½@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio, 18½@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses firm; muscovado, 34@38c. Rice quiet; 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 58@58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $12.75; prime mess, $12.00@13 00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 14@22c.

CHEESE—Steady; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—A shade easier, at 90½@91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat sluggish; sale of 1,700 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at $1 57. Corn dull; sale of 60,000 bu in lots, at 54½@55c. Oats dull; remnants sold at 44@45c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; low middling, 25c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, at $8.60@8 85. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 red $1 90.

LARD OIL—Dull, at 70@73c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; no sales. Lard, no sales. Bulk meats steady, at 4½@5½c and 6@6½c bid. ½c higher asked. Bacon only in limited jobbing demand; shoulders, 5c; sides, 7@7½c.

HOGS—Quiet, at $3.75@4.35.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping, only order trade. Wheat dull and drooping; choice No 2 spring, $1.45. No sales of fall. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Oats dull and nominal; mixed, on track, 38c. Barley dull; Minnesota spring, 70c. Rye easier, 78c.

WHISKEY—City, 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—No sales. Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; small sales of shoulders at 4½@5c; clear sides, 7½c. Lard dull and nominal; small sales of refined at 9½c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—BAGGING—In limited demand at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Firm; nothing doing.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $12 25. Bacon in fair demand at 5½@7@7½c, packed. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged at 4½@6½@6½c. Sugar-cured hams steady at 11½@12½c; plain, 10½c. Lard in moderate demand; tierce leaf, 9c; keg, 10c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

TOBACCO—Very active, and rather firmer for low and medium grades; lugs, 7½@8c. Sales 270 hhds.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—COTTON—Active and higher; low middling, 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, nominal. Corn dull, drooping; 70@74c. Oats in fair demand and higher; 51@53c.

HAY—Scarce and firm; good, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull, lower; shoulders, 5½c; clear sides, 7½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.85; No. 2, $1.75. Corn steady; 52c. Oats quiet; 43c.

PETROLEUM—Firm, unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; amber Michigan, $1 81½; No. 2 red, $1.70@1.71. Corn steady; high mixed, 51½@51½c; low mixed, 52@52½c; yellow, 52@52½; Michigan, 51½; white, 57c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 42½c; No. 2, 40½@40½c; Michigan, 41½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; vessels scarce; Oswego, 7½c; Kingston, 8c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak; superfine, $6 00@6.75; extra, $7 25. Wheat unsettled; red Wabash, $2.10; amber, $2.15. Rye, $1.10. Corn quiet and easier; yellow, 67@68c; mixed, 66@67c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93c.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........June 4.

Schr Arcturus, Green Bay, 410 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr M. Mueller, Garden Bay, 3,200 telegraph poles, 800 posts.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 117 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow [illegible]
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 280 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Ozaukee, 110 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Depere, 800 m shingles, 76 tons iron, and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 1,100 bars R R iron, 100 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop East Saganaw, Little Traverse, 177½ cords wood.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 50 cords slabs.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 160 gross tons pig-iron, 334 pkgs fish.
Schr L. Ludington, Egg Harbor, 1,861 telegraph poles, 1,800 cedar posts.
Schr Geo. T. Seaver, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr C. Mott, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles.
Schr Oscar, Port Washington, 32,000 brick.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Bark A. B. Nichols, Oconto, 250 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Bark Peshtigo, Oconto, 238 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Elk Rapids, 340 m lumber.
Barge E. S. Robson, Manistee, 293 m lumber.
Barge D. S. Filer, Manistee, 300 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 49 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Hamilton, Two Rivers, 120 m lumber, 175 m lath.
Schr Phœnix, Pentwater, 180 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 80 cds wood.
Schr Montana, Byng Inlet, 331,714 ft pine lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Japan, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr G. D. Morris, Oconto, 218 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 250 m lumber, 30 m lath, 30 m pickets.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Green Bay, 135 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 172 m lumber.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 215 tons iron ore.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 90 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Barge M. E. Peyson, Manistee, 375 m lumber.
Barge El Dorado, Manistee, 380 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 230 m lumber.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 140 tons pig iron, 154 brls mackerel, 100 half brls mackerel, 400 pigs lead, 141 bu potatoes.
Schr Speed, Gardner, 60 m lumber, 2,500 railroad ties.
Schr A. Pluggar, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 90 m lath.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Portage Pier, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. M. Johnson, Menominee, 240 m lumber.
Schr H. Blood, Jacksonport, 5,000 cedar posts.
Schr Abigail, Woolley's Pier, 35 m lumber, 20 cds wood.
Brig N. M. Standard, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Scow Sea Star, Amsterdam, 83 cds wood.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Levi Mann, Willet's Pier, 35 cds wood.

CLEARED........June 4.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 22,008 bu corn.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr James F. Joy, Buffalo, 38,342 bu corn.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Buffalo, 16,278 bu corn.
Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 10 tons iron, and sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 400 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu corn, 10 cases lard, 44 pkgs butter, 7 bales dry hides.
Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, 40 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Orient, Oswego, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr M. Fillmore, Buffalo, 19,200 bu corn.
Schr U. S. Grant, Buffalo, 17,560 bu corn.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn, 30 m dressed lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 25 brls flour.

### Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne June 1:

DOWN—Schr Sultan, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Jane McLeod, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Sassacus Toledo to Oshawa, lumber; brig Emery, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; prop China, Toledo to Montreal, mdse; bark Nevada, City, Chatham to Quebec, lumber; schr W. F. Allen, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Ada Medora, Muskegon to Ogdensburgh, lumber; prop Lawrence, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, mdse; brig Orkney Lass, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Meciator, Chicago to Oswego, wheat; schr Almira, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; schr H. G. Cleveland.

UP—Schrs Gladstone, M. Filmore, Corter, Vienna; barge Spaulding; prop City of Toledo; schr W. T. Greenwood, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore; schr Havana, Oswego to Chicago, railroad iron; steam-barge Glasgow, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, stone; barge John Mark, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, stone; barge Mariner, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, stone; schr Madeira, Oswego to Chicago, railroad iron; schr A. Falconer, Kingston to Port Huron, light; steam-barge Westford, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; prop Michigan, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, merchandise; bark Wm. Home, Kingston to Saginaw, light; bark Bessie Warwick, Kingston to Bay City, light; schr Smith and Post, Oswego to Cleveland, salt; schr Summit, Kingston to Cleveland, iron ore; schr Anna Maria; barge Plymouth Rock.

AT ELEVATOR—Schrs Wm. O. Brown, Montpelier, Clayton Belle, Atlanta, San Jacinto, Corsair, Montblanc, Monterey, F. D. Barker, S. T. Atwater, James Platt, Miami, R. Kanter, Adirondac, W. J. Whaling, H. C. Potter.

Wind northeast, light.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 4.—PASSED DOWN—Props Philadelphia, Nassau, Maine; barks Massillon, Thomas Street; brig C. G. Breed; schrs R. C. Crawford, Cossack, R. P. Baldwin.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, June 4—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Prop Colin Campbell; bark Austin; schrs Milwaukee Belle, Zach Chandler, Onondaga.

PASSED UP—Props Northern Light, Keweenaw, Cuba; bark Prince, of Wales; brigs Monitor, Butcher Boy; schrs R. R. Blake, Saylark, Lucinda Van Valkenburg.

WIND—Northwest.

### From Lake Superior.

ARRIVALS FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer India, Captain Wilkins, arrived from Duluth and other Lake Superior points on Sunday forenoon. Met below the canal bound down, schooners Reindeer, J. B. Wilbor, Wm. Grandy and Chas Walker. Remained all night at Church's. Met steamers China and St. Louis in Mud Lake June 1. The India brought down 950 brls flour for Erie, 22,212 bu wheat for Buffalo, 19 pkgs fish, four boxes fish, and a fair load of passengers. The India will leave Brady & Co.'s dock at 10 p. m. Saturday, June 8, for all Lake Superior ports. The steamer Milwaukee arrived shortly after the India from the same locality, and the Meteor at a later hour. The former brought down 1,500 brls of flour, which was landed at Sarnia; also, 150 tons of bar iron and 100 tons pig iron. The Milwaukee reports passing a number of downward bound vessels on Lake Huron; also several rafts. The Meteor brought down 255 tons of copper for the Detroit Smelting Works. The balance of her cargo was consigned to Cleveland and Buffalo.—*Detroit Tribune, June 3.*

### Miscellaneous Notes.

A buoy, which properly belongs at the head of Belle Isle, has, by some means, got removed from that position, and now lies well out into the channel. Those to whom it properly belongs would confer a favor upon the shipping community by having it restored to its proper place.

—James Navagh, a shipbuilder of Oswego, is building a fine vessel at Algonac, which will be of full canal size, and ready for launching in the course of a few days. She is intended for Lake Ontario parties, and will be of superior construction.

—Two of the four iron propellers in process of construction at Buffalo, for the Union Steamboat Company's Line, are nearly ready to go into commission. They will carry from 1,300 to 2,000 tons of freight.

—Eight barges, carrying in the aggregate 3,000 tons of iron ore, passed Detroit on Friday. Two of the cargoes came from Marquette—the rest from Escanaba.

—The question of building boats for coal transit is again attracting attention at Buffalo. The experiment was tried years ago, and abandoned on account of the increased cost and the lack of facilities which now exist for repairing the iron hulls.

—Beaver Island, for many years well known as the Isle of the Latter Day Saints, is probably one of the best harbors to be found between Buffalo and Chicago, being completely land-locked, when once inside, and in earlier times formed a shelter for passing vessels. During the time of the Saints there was a sprightly village there, and more or less traffic was carried on with vessels which called there. Latterly it is rarely visited, and its present inhabitants are only a few fishermen.

—But one of all the tugs at work between Lakes Erie and Huron tow on the basis of 1872-card rates.

—Arrangements have been made by the Coast Wrecking Company to raise the schooner Preston, sunk since last fall in Niagara River, near Youngstown.

—The schooner Sophia Smith, heretofore a fore-and-aft rigged vessel, is to be converted into a barge in the lumber trade. At present she lies at Buffalo.

—A vessel, intended to be of 45,000 bushels capacity, has recently been put in frame at the East Saginaw shipyard. Martin Smith, of East Saginaw, is constructing two lighters for J. L. Hurd & Co., of Detroit, one of which is well advanced. On the old Carrollton Bar there is said to be at the present time ten feet of water, and on the railroad bar eight feet, and nine feet at Willow Island. Lumber freights have advanced 50 cents per 1,000.

—Those engaged in the transportation of rafts from Lake Huron to points eastward have thus far this season met with favorable success, the weather being all that could be wished for and no disaster occurring up to the present time worthy of note. The tug Samson passed down Sunday evening with a timber raft containing 150,000 cubic feet, from Bay City for Tonawanda. The tug John Martin arrived down with a raft (quantity not stated) from Sanilac for Wyandotte, and the Relief, from Lake Huron for Tonawanda. Timber designed for the latter point is chiefly composed of square pine.—*Detroit Post, June 3.*

—The wreckers belonging to this city, who have been out on duty at various points nearly all the season thus far, have returned to their quarters. Mr. Parry, the last returned engineer, arrived Saturday forenoon from Buffalo, having been successful with a 14-inch pump in getting the propeller Chicago floated into dock, after a failure of four other pumps to accomplish a like object. He informs us that the schooner Wm Young was got inside on Thursday, and is having her coal taken out. This vessel's damages will doubtless be severe. The barge Ocean is yet on Horse shoe Reef, her deckload of lumber having been removed. Her hold remains full of clear lumber of the best quality. As the attempt to raise the vessel by means of pumps has utterly failed, it has been determined to raise her by means of lighters on either side of her, which work is now progressing. The tug Compound, which exploded and sunk out a short time since, has been raised and got inside.—*Ibid.*

—The scow Evergreen, which was ashore south of Saugatuck, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She will go into Bates' dry dock.

—The wind, yesterday, blew quite fresh from the north.

—Sailors are still receiving $1.75 per day.

—The new three-masted schooner Willis, of Racine, came in yesterday.


AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN!
FOREPAUGH'S

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM,
Performing Animal Show
AND
EQUESTRIAN AGGREGATION
Every Afternoon and Evening this Week.

On the West Side, corner of Elizabeth and Madison-sts., and thereafter removes to South Side, Three Days Only—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 10, 11 and 12, afternoon and evening. Tickets for sale at West-side Library, 239 Madison-st., and at W. W. Mayo's Jewelry Establishment, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

☞ WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS PAPERS please notice locally that the Great Forepaugh Show is to visit all the principal towns and cities in your respective States.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.
R. S. DINGESS, General Director and Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Triumphant success of
AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE.
Two performances to-day—Matinee and Evening. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock,
LES BRIGANDS.
Wednesday evening, June 5,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
AIMEE as THE DUCHESSE. NOE as FRITZ. DUBOIS as WANDA.
Thursday, June 6—BARBE BLEUE.
Friday, June 7—Benefit of AIMEE—LA BELLE HELENE.
Saturday Matinee—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Saturday Evening—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Evening Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle [reserved], $2; Balcony Circle [reserved], $1.50; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8 and $6. At the Matinees—Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents.
Box sheet open daily at box office of Academy of Music, where seats can be secured 6 days in advance.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Wednesday Matinee,
MEPHISTO'S MISSION
AND
OURS.
Which will be repeated one night extra, in consequence of the great success, despite the counter attractions. Friday evening and Saturday Matinee, HOME and THE DEBUTANTE. Saturday evening, ROSE BREAD.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.
THREE STARS.
JOHN DILLON, BLANCHE DeBAR, MRS. SELDEN IRWIN.
This Tuesday Evening, June 4,
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Hester Grassbrook, Blanche DeBar; Dr. Botcherby, John Dillon.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Mrs. Selden Irwin in 5 characters, 3 songs and dances. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Friday, June 7, Blanche DeBar's Benefit

NIXON'S CIRCUS,
Clinton-st., near Washington.
GERALDINE, the wonderful lady gymnast, and MONS. LEOPOLD, the fearless. COMMODORE FOOT, and his beautiful sister, the FAIRY QUEEN, with their Lilliputian ponies and miniature carriage, every afternoon and evening.
Coming Stars—SING LOOK, the Egyptian Fire King, eats live coals, licks red-hot bars of iron. The ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE. The MAJILTONS, and others.
NEW PRICES.
Family Circle....25c
Dress Circle Chairs....50c
Reserved Chairs....75c
Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE MINSTRELS
First week of the greatest representative of the Old Plantation Darkey,
CHARLEY HOWARD,
As OLD JEFF AT HOME. Great success of the eminent comic & dance artists, Johnson & Powers. LET ME BE, AND OTHER NOVELTIES.
An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee, by the greatest combination of minstrel artists in America.

BLIND TOM'S RETURN CONCERTS.
By request of many citizens of the South Side.
BLIND TOM.
The celebrated Negro Boy Pianist, will give three more Concerts, at CENTRAL HALL, South Side, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, June 6, 7, and 8.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Admission 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Seats secured at Bliss & Sharp's Drug Store corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hard Wood Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.
Bills of Hard Wood Lumber cut to order at short notice. Office and Yard,
Corner Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.
Northwestern Rubber Co.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.
Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hardware, Table Cutlery, &c.,
On Wednesday, June 5th, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Among the stock will be found 300 doz. Brass Hinges, 100 doz. Iron Track Straps, 100 doz Cabinet Locks, 100 doz. Cook & Jennings' Auger Bits, 50 doz Moss & Gamble Files.
Also a large stock of Brass and Plated Sash Fasteners, Bronze and Plated Door Plates.
Also a regular line of Builders' Hardware.
Also a large line of Rogers' & Son Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc.
Also a large line of Chicago Made Table Cutlery.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fine Hardware, Table Cutlery, Scythes, &c.
300 CASES GLASSWARE,
On WEDNESDAY morning, June 5, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

3,000 Gross Corks,
All sizes, at auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ALEXANDER VON WENDT'S
Superb collection of
Oil Paintings
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ON
Wednesday Afternoon, June 5,
At the store of Messrs. Wm. T. Noble & Co.,
No. 79 Van Buren-st.,
Sale commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Among the collection is "The Persecution of the Nobility of France by Robespierre," original by Muller; "The Honey Seekers," original by Kreighoff; "Alps," by H. Doll; together with the works of Rudolph, Mars, Bodmar, Rein, Krause, Mori, Dorton, Doll, Zeller, Spread, with those of many other well known artists. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, when the whole collection will be on exhibition. We have no desire to praise these Paintings preferring that the public should view them and judge as to their merits. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE
Of the Commission Stock of
Messrs. Honet & Co.,
Will be sold at auction, on 2 and 4 months' credit, to pay their advances, on
*Thursday Morning, June 6, 1872,*
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their spacious salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Washington and Madison. The stock will comprise:
5,000 ladies' suits, of every quality and latest styles; 2,000 ladies' cloaks and jackets; 2,500 ladies' velveteen, felt and other styles skirts; 3,000 pcs dress goods of various kinds; 500 pcs white lawn; 300 pcs pique; 200 pcs linen; 3,000 lawn hdkfs; 1,200 pairs overalls; 1,200 pairs cass. pants; 500 pcs silks, velveteens, and alpacas. Also, for cash, a large line linen and white goods, hosiery, gloves, suspenders. Also, for cash a stock of fine custom made spring and summer clothing, woolens, straw goods, &c. The catalogue will embrace a very large and most desirable stock of seasonable and saleable goods. Sale peremptory.
WM A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

30 New Buggies,
With and without tops,
*Phaetons, Carryalls, Democrat Wagons, and Harness,*
Will be sold on THURSDAY MORNING, June 6, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-sts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
800 CASES
BOOTS & SHOES
At Auction, by Catalogue,
On Wednesday, June 5, at 9 1-2 a. m. prompt,
Several Large Invoices of Seasonable Goods will be closed out peremptorily. Retailers can find all kinds and qualities in this sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

TO
Boot & Shoe Dealers.
We shall, on Wednesday, June 5, in addition to our regular catalogue sale, close out the
Stock of a Retailer,
Which buyers should make a note of.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale
OF
*New, Medium, and*
Fine Furniture,
On THURSDAY, June 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
And at same time we shall offer
20 Crates English Crockery,
25 Casks Rockingham Ware,
50 Rolls Assorted Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
On Wednesday, June 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &C., &C.
Also, by order of
Messrs JOHN PULLMAN & CO., Importers, a full line of Handkerchiefs, Piques, Victorias, and Bishop Lawns, Nainsooks, Jaconets, check and stripe Cambrics, &c. The above are fresh goods of this season's importations, and worthy the attention of the trade.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

Special Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
Straw and Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, Lace Collars, Shirt Fronts, &c.,
On FRIDAY, June 7, at 9½ o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Regular Wednesday Sale of Dry Goods,
At the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts. On Wednesday morning, June 5, at 10 o'clock, Piece Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Dress Goods, Linens, Towelings, Notions, &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Buggies and Harness
AT AUCTION, on Thursday morning, June 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av., 20 Open and Top Buggies 50 sets New Harness.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

8,000 lbs. English Cable and Small Chain
AT AUCTION, on Thursday morning, June 6, at 10 o'clock precisely.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

| From New York. | | From New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba | June 5 | Abyssinia | June 1 |
| Scotia | June 12 | Batavia | June 8 |
| Java | June 19 | Algeria | June 15 |

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 276 State-st. and 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 12 West Madison-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership existing hitherto between Moran & Gray is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. MORAN.
EDWARD GRAY.
The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Moran.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between F. Campe and H. Friedley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. Friedley assumes the business and pays all indebtedness.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
3 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 10 South Desplaines-st.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.
R. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
We sell a White French China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set combined,
136 Pieces for $35.

DRY GOODS.
Dressmaking.
We have increased our facilities in this Department, and can take a few more orders this week. Our styles are the latest, and prices moderate.
We are now receiving new and seasonable
DRY GOODS,
Trimmings, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., and we intend to fully maintain the reputation of being the Cheap Dry Goods House of Chicago.
HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,
103 Madison-st., near State-st.

STOVES.
50 PER CENT IN FUEL SAVED.
THE NEW EMPIRE
COOK STOVE.
Constructed on a new plan. Different from all other stoves. Challenges competition. Awarded First Premium over all other Stoves.
NEW EMPIRE RANGES
Will cook and heat your house with the same fire.
DOUBLE DOME FURNACES.
The only all cast-iron, base-heating Furnace in the world.
MACLEAN & COLLINS,
335 State-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines.
New Improved Shuttle Stitch
MACHINES.
Old Favorite Elastic Stitch
MACHINES.
SALESROOMS,
96 West Randolph and 127 East Eighteenth-sts.

IRON.
Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,
Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,
MERCHANT IRON AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.
(One Block South of Old Location.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

MUSICAL.
Sparkling Rubies!
New Sabbath School Song Book.
An appropriate name for this neat, complete, and most pleasing collection of musical gems, (about 150 of them), by A. Hull and H. Saunders. Music new, fresh, spirited!
Price, 35 Cents.
"Never Trouble Trouble, till Trouble Troubles You," is the title of a favorite song by Wellman, 30 cts.
THE PILGRIM'S HARP,
Is the name of a compact book of 210 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, and yet contains a very large proportion of the most popular psalm tunes, spiritual songs, &c. &c. It would be difficult to compile a more convenient book for the Vestry, the Prayer Meeting, or Social Singing Meetings.
By ASA HULL. Price, 60 cents.
Everybody likes "KISSING AT THE GARDEN GATE," Song. Loesch. 40c.
THE MUSICAL TREASURE
Continues to be a "great success." Great variety of the best vocal and instrumental music.
Price in Bds., $2 50; Clo., $3.00; Gilt, $4.00.
The above Books and Pieces, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

SPECTACLES.
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
TRADE MARK
If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. E. MAYO & CO., 465 State-st. and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS
Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.....
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.....
Wamsutta Muslin and 1800 Linen, per dozen.....
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen.....
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.
BUILDERS' WOOD WORK.
We have superior facilities for furnishing all kinds of frames, casings, mouldings, dressed lumber, sash, doors and blinds, turned work, scroll work, and everything needed for a building, at the lowest prices.
DAVID GOODWILLIE, Corner Ohio and Kingsbury-sts.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.
CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG. CO.

...AND CROCKERY.
...WRENCH & CO.,
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...E CUTLERY,
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AND FINE
...EL ORNAMENTS.
...French China Breakfast, Din...
...Tea Set combined,
...eces for $35.

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...increased our facili-
...is Department, and
...few more orders this
...styles are the latest,
...moderate.
...now receiving new
...able
GOODS,
..., Parasols, Gloves,
...c., and we intend to
...tain the reputation of
... Cheap Dry Goods
...Chicago.
...BARBOUR & CO.,
...son-st., near State-st.

STOVES.
...CENT IN FUEL SAVED.
NEW EMPIRE
...OK STOVE.
...a new plan. Different from all
...challenges competition. Awarded
...over all other Stoves.
EMPIRE RANGES
...eat your house with the same fire.
DOME FURNACES.
...-iron, base-heating Furnace in the
...EAN & COLLINS,
...35 State-st.

...ING MACHINES
...ER & BAKER'S
...g Machines.
...roved Shuttle Stitch
...ACHINES.
...rite Elastic Stitch
...ACHINES.
SALESROOMS,
...andolph and
...7 East Eighteenth-sts.

IRON.
...imbark & Co.,
...ERS AND DEALERS IN
...EAMS, CHANNELS,
...d Tee Iron Colliery Rails,
...T IRON AND
...HEAVY HARDWARE,
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MUSICAL.
...ling Rubies!
...bath School Song Book.
...name for this neat, complete, and ...llection of musical gems, (about 150 ...ial and H. Saunders. Music new,
Price, 35 Cents.
...Trouble, till Trouble Troubles You," ...favorite song by Wellman, 30 cts.
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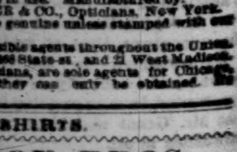
...ersight, use these Perfect Lenses ...nute crystal pebbles, melted to... ...their name, "DIAMOND," on acc... ...ness and Brilliancy. They will ...thout change, and are warranted ...in use. Manufactured by ...E & CO., Opticians, New York. ...genuine unless stamped with our ...
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...S' WOOD WORK.
...ilities for furnishing all kinds of ...buildings, dressed lumber, sash, ...wood work, scroll work; every ...building, at the lowest prices.
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Corner Ohio and Kingsbury-sts.
...BEDSTEADS
...al Dealers liberally dealt with ...r Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. ...IRON BEDSTEAD MFG. CO.



## ...ETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4.

...activity in the local money market, in con... with the increased movement of pro... confirms. The urgency of the railroads ...ringing in grain, cattle, and other products, ...d to the market, as is also the tonnage ca... ...y of the lake fleets. Business never looked ...r in this city than it does now. The free ...ment of products is clearing off indebtedness ...the country to the city, and from our city ...ants to others in the East.

...change continues abundant at 50c to 75c per ... discount for sales between banks, with ...actions at both figures to-day.

...ney continues easy and the majority of the ...s would be willing to increase their discount ...largely on short paper and good collaterals.

THE SO CALLED DEBT REDUCTION.

...called attention yesterday to the fact that ...-called reduction of the public debt in the ...t of $4,226,061 during the month of May, as ...th is the statement of the Secretary of the ...sury for June 1, is a myth, and that instead ...being reduced, the debt, less the cash in ...has actually increased since May 1, be... ...e there was $21,012,733 less cash in the Treas... ...June 1 than there was on May 1. The fo... ...which include all the outstanding obligations ...e Treasury, except accruing interest, may be ...city stated as follows:

DEBT MAY 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| ...l debt (exclusive of accrued interest) on May 1 | $2,278,519,598 |
| ...total cash in Treasury | 123,328,938 |
| ...et debt | $2,155,190,660 |

DEBT JUNE 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| ...l debt (exclusive of accrued in-...) on June 1 | $2,260,250,351 |
| ...total cash in Treasury | 102,316,145 |
| Net cash | $2,157,874,206 |

...crease of debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,683,-

...mentioned yesterday, the method by which ...Secretary of the Treasury manages to make ...ppear that the debt has been reduced when ...not, is by adding the accrued interest to ...principal of the debt, and then, when the in... ...is paid, to count the amount so paid as ...much reduction of the principal of the debt. ...the statement for May 1 was made up on ...1st, and the $42,552,780 accrued up to that ...was added in. But the next day the May ...rest was due, and was paid during the month ...ay; so that in the statement for June 1 the ...ay of interest accrued was only $35,543,173, ...of interest by this payment of interest that ...debt was made to appear less than on May 1. ...rest is an item of current expense, not a part ...e principal of the debt. It is proper that it ...uld appear in the debt statements; but when ...ness men talk about reducing debts, they, of ...se, mean the principal of the debts, and do ...call the payment of current expenses "a re... ...ion of the debt."

CLASSIFICATION OF BANK LOANS.

...e new Comptroller of the Currency takes the ...and that all time loans made by the banks ...ch are not discounts of actual business paper ...ld be ranged under the class of accommoda... ...paper, a classification to which many bank... ...paper, because accommodation paper, accord... ...the general understanding, is paper that is ...ufactured for the occasion by two or more ...es who are having no transactions with each ...r in the way of buying or selling, but who ...their names, either as promiser or endorser, ...ly for the purpose of raising money for some ...ide transactions in which they are directly or ...ectly interested.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

...ssrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quota... ...s for Government bonds and local securities, ...follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| ...ted States 6s of '81 | 120½ | 120¾ |
| ...of '62 | 114¾ | 114¾@115 |
| ...of '64 | 114¾ | 114⅞@115 |
| ...of '65 | 114¾ | 115@115¼ |
| ...of '65, Jan. and July | 116¾ | 117@117¼ |
| ...of '67, Jan. and July | 117¼ | 117¼@118 |
| ...of '68, Jan. and July | 117¼ | 117½@118 |
| ...ted States new 5 per cents | 113 | .... |
| ...ted States Currency 6's | 114¼ | 114½@115 |
| ...thern Pacific gold 7-30s | | 100 and int. |
| ...ois County and Town 10s | | 95 @ 98 |
| ...ago City 7s | | 100 and int. |
| ...k County 7s | | 100 and int. |
| ...d exchange | | 114¼ |
| ...ling exchange (large drafts) | 9⅞@10½ | 9⅞@10⅛ |

### REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, June 4.

CITY PROPERTY.

...½ Lot 18, in Block 59, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated May ..., consideration, $6,000.
...Lot 17, in same Subdivision, dated May 29; consideration, $6,000.
The premises No. 1176 Wabash av, dated April ..., consideration, $11,000.
...Lot 18, in Block 2, J. W. Davis' Addition, dated June 1; consideration, $1,800.
Lot 19, in same Subdivision, dated June 1; consideration, $1,800.
Lot 20, in same Subdivision, dated June 1; consideration, $900.
Lot 29, in Block 10, of Johnston's e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, ..., dated June 1; consideration, $700.
...ering st, s of Lyman st, e f, 25 ft, dated May ...; consideration, $625.
Halsted st, near Kramer st, w f, 25x97 ft, dated ...; consideration, $3,800.
...ie av, bet Bushnell and Twenty-third sts, ...25 ft to Grove st, dated May 23; consideration, $5,000.
Lot 6, in Starr's s e ¼ Block 5, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, ..., dated March 1; consideration, $500.
DeKalb st, bet Lexington and Flournoy sts, n w ...ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, ...
The premises No. 39 Burlington st, dated June ..., consideration, $1,875.
The premises No. 381 West Randolph st, dated ...; consideration, $11,000.
Lots 40 to 43, in Block 15, and Lot 45, in Block ..., Elston Addition, dated May 18; consideration, ...
Lots 47 and 48, in Rose's Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 11; consideration, $1,000.
Same transfer as above, dated May 1; consideration, $1,200.
Huron st, bet North Market and Franklin sts, ...25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, ...
Lots 18 and 19, in Block 6 of Ward's Block 11, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 27; consideration, $1,200.
Bolton st, bet Polk and Damon sts, w f, 25 ft to ..., dated June 4; consideration, $4,500.
Twenty-third st, bet Wentworth av and Butterfield st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 3; consideration, $2,500.
Butterfield st, near Thirtieth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $1,275.
West White st, bet North Wells and LaSalle sts, ...50 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, ...
Lots 28, 29, and 32, in Rawson's Lots 11 to 13, in ... and Bradley's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 14, 39, 13, dated June 1; consideration, $2,000.
...st, bet Jefferson and Union sts, n f, 25x... ft, dated April 16; consideration, $1,100.
Lot 16, of Block 4 in Block 16, in Wright and Webster's Addition of n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, with cottage, dated June 1; consideration, $2,800.
Hermitage av, 125 ft s of York st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 3; consideration, $1,500.
Wabash av, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, ...25 ft to alley, dated May 18; consideration, ...
Lots 15 and 16, of Block 1 in Howard's Lot 21, of ...'s w ½ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated May 14; consideration, $1,000.
Halsted st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-third sts, ...25 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, ...
West Tyler st, 72 ft e of Winchester st, s f, 24x... ft, dated May 22; consideration, $720.
West Lake st, 100 ft w of Seymour st, s f, 48 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $2,600.
...ft adjoining the above, dated May 13; consideration, $1,000.
Forest av, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 50x125½ ft, dated May 11; consideration, ...
Mitchell st, s e cor of Paulina st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 4; consideration, $900.
The premises No. 468 West Randolph st, dated May 11; consideration, $10,000.
Sedgwick st, n e cor of Oak st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 30; consideration, $7,500.
Elizabeth st, bet West Lake and Randolph sts, ..., 24x112 9-10 ft, dated May 13; consideration, ...
Prairie av, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, w f, ...50 to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $18,750.
Marshfield av, s w cor of Harrison st, 208x125 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $10,000.
Wabash av, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, ...20 ft to alley, dated April 18; consideration, ...
Henry st, bet Jefferson and Canal sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,200.
Lots 17 and 18, in Block 6, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated May 29; consideration, $3,000.
Five acres in s w ¼, of s w ¼, Sec 31, 40, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $15,500.
Lot 17, in Block 15, of s e ¼, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated ...; consideration, $3,000.
Leavitt st, bet Kinzie and Fulton sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 31; consideration, $3,300.
Lot 9, in Sheldon's Lots 1 and 2, in Block 11, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 31; consideration, $550.
Sixteenth st, bet Halsted and Union sts, n f, 25 ...to alley, with buildings, dated May 21; consideration, $1,400.
Lot 19, in Block 16, of s w ½ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated April 16; consideration, $900.
Lot 37, in Rawson's Lots 11 to 13, in Honore and Bradley's w ½ n e ¼, Sec 14, 39, 13, dated June 1; consideration, $750.
Sumner st, 240 ft south of Catherine st, w f, 48x... ft, dated June 1; consideration, $1,050.
Coolidge st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, ...ft to alley, dated May 30; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 24 to 27, in Block 2, of Winston's s w ¼ Sec ..., 38, 14, dated May 10; consideration, $6,902.
Lots 19 to 22, in Block 2, same Subdivision, dated May 10; consideration, $5,902.
Lots 13 to 27, in Block 2, same Subdivision, dated May 2; consideration, $12,750.
Lot 14, in Block 1, of Jennings' n e ¼, Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 30; consideration, $2,500.
Lot 8, in Block 4, of Hitchcock's s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $500.
Lots 6 to 8, in Hartzell's Block 3, of Clough & Varney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,650.
South 22½ of n 45 ft, of Lot 2, in Block 5, Cleaverville Addition, with buildings, dated April 20; consideration, $3,000.
Lot 4, of re-subdivision of Block 7, of Walker & Stimson's w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $1,600.
Lots 29 and 30, in Wing's re-subdivision of Block 1 of Pryor & Hopkins' w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $3,300.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots ..., in Block 13, of Hansbrough & Heav'e's ...f Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated May 29; consideration, $1,600.

### Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 4.—We note the following engagements: To Buffalo—G. D. Norris, Atmosphere, Dousman, Board of Trade, prop Missouri and Hattie Wells, all corn, at 8½c; T. Y. Avery, Snow-Drop, Bridgewater, Flying Mist, corn, at ...; to Port Colborne, at 9c; Groton, A. P. Nichols, and prop Blanchard, corn, at 8½c. To Collingwood—Prop Caldwell, through rate. To Collingwood—Medbury, corn, on p. t.

DETROIT, June 1.—The following charters are reported: Schr Traveller, pipe-staves, Forrester to Buffalo, price not given; scow Henry Young, telegraph poles and cedar posts, Forest Bay to Detroit, at 12c for poles and 5c for posts, on rail; scow Bark Louisa, pipe staves, Detroit to Buffalo, at $13 per m free on board, other sizes in proportion.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—Grain freights are quiet but firm, and carriers ask 8½c for corn and 9c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15c for wheat to Oswego.

There is no demand, however, and the only charter reported is that of the propeller Annie L. Craig at 8½c for wheat to Buffalo, on Saturday afternoon.

MONTREAL OCEAN FREIGHTS, June 1.—Tonnage continues abundant, and a large business has been done at last week's quotations, which are reported, viz: 3s 6d@4s 0d per 480 lbs for heavy grain; 2s 3d@2s 9d per brl for flour by steamships and by sailing vessels to Liverpool and Glasgow. Rates to London are 3s 3d@3s 6d per 480 lbs for grain. Rates to out ports are 4s 9d@5s 6d, and for orders 6s@6s 6d per 480 lbs for full cargoes of heavy grain.—Herald.

TOLEDO, June 1.—Charter, schr J. B. Penfield, Oswego, at 7½c on corn.

## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

| | Received. 1872. | Received. 1871. | Shipped. 1872. | Shipped. 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 4,449 | 4,210 | 1,759 | 1,313 |
| Wheat, bu | 21,580 | 49,759 | 7,715 | 59,058 |
| Corn, bu | 330,455 | 242,015 | 79,991 | 169,076 |
| Oats bu | 162,410 | 19,905 | 65,398 | 14,668 |
| Rye, bu | 4,339 | 1,837 | 1,863 | 375 |
| Barley, bu | 1,750 | 830 | .... | .... |
| Grass seed, lbs | 11,248 | 6,890 | 4,131 | .... |
| Flax seed, lbs | .... | 18,080 | .... | .... |
| Broom corn, lbs | .... | .... | 1,126 | .... |
| Cured meats, lbs | 37,850 | 34,740 | 282,718 | 110,110 |
| Beef, brls | 10 | .... | 65 | 79 |
| Pork, brls | .... | 60 | 65 | 175 |
| Lard, lbs | 10,110 | 7,420 | 232,128 | 27,540 |
| Tallow, lbs | 27,740 | 9,990 | .... | 141,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 63,090 | 42,665 | 36,818 | 25,160 |
| Live hogs, No | 10,528 | 4,758 | 6,999 | 3,716 |
| Cattle, No | 2,496 | 2,019 | 2,336 | 936 |
| Sheep, No | 513 | 631 | 391 | 400 |
| Hides, lbs | 66,430 | 132,955 | 57,030 | 59,567 |
| Highwines, brls | 370 | 344 | 215 | 400 |
| Wool, lbs | 36,630 | 254,414 | 93,347 | 239,960 |
| Potatoes, bu | 8,298 | 1,116 | 327 | 706 |
| Lumber, m | 15,654 | 5,985 | 1,532 | 1,877 |
| Shingles, m | 4,631 | 5,710 | 1,258 | 1,763 |
| Lath, m | 1,290 | 333 | 279 | 203 |
| Salt, brls | 3,500 | 2,490 | 1,033 | 1,770 |

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption, 484 bu wheat, 4,285 bu corn, 4,161 bu oats, 617 bu rye, 230 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 53 cars wheat; 846 cars and 51,500 bu corn; 217 cars and 4,000 bu oats; 6 cars rye; 8 cars barley. Total, (1,130 cars) 547,000 bu.

There was less doing on 'Change to-day, scarcely any department exhibiting anything like activity, except corn. The tendency of prices was downward, except in corn, lard, and present oats. Receipts were again large, and the warehouses are filling up under the accumulation of grain, everything in the line of breadstuffs, except barley, being in greater stock than a week ago.

The greatest augment is in oats, which have increased 416,519 bu within the week, and are now coming in more liberally than ever, being attracted by the high prices being paid for June, and the fact that they are now selling at 5@6c per bu less for July than for present delivery. The cause of this great difference is well understood to be an attempt to corner oats for this month, and it is charged that the scheme includes an agreement with certain officials whereby no more oats shall be shipped to this city or received into store here. The warehousemen allege as their reasons for refusing oats, though they have still many empty bins, that they can store a greater number of pounds of corn than of oats in their limited room, and that corn is being shipped out as fast as it comes in, while oats are staying here when they arrive. Those who have sold oats to arrive here, and those who have oats that they want to sell, do not hesitate to pronounce these as mere plausible reasons, got up in the interest of the firm now manipulating oats, and intended to apply to wheat within a few days on at least three of the lines of railroad entering this city from the westward. They term it an outrage, and it is difficult to see how they can be reconciled to a measure which threatens to cost them 6@10c per bu on all the oats they have on hand, or have sold. The thing looks even worse when it is remembered that parties having corn in the country could fill in for the present, and sell for future delivery at a fair profit, if the embargo were placed on that grain instead of oats. The reason is that next month the new crop of oats will be competing with the residue of the old one, while the next crop of corn will not be usable for several months to come.

But outside of all these considerations, the more general question arises, what right have common carriers and receivers to thus discriminate in favor of one man or a clique who is trying to run a corner on grain? It is about time that this question were settled, and that was the general feeling on 'Change to-day. The unanimous expression of opinion was to the effect that a railroad officer has no right to refuse one class of grain while taking another, when his facilities are equal in regard to the two, and that the warehouseman who is willing to become the tool of a monopolist shows by such an act that he is a fit and proper subject for being hauled over the coals by those appointed to see that the rights of the masses are protected against the encroachments of the few.

The market for lumber at the yards continues active, and a firm feeling prevails generally. Prices, however, remained unchanged. Metals and tinners' stock continue in good demand, at prices current for several days past. In the markets for iron, nails, and naval stores there are few new features to note. Salt was active on shipping-account at unchanged figures. Cooperage, potatoes, poultry, and bagging ruled dull. The butter market was active and firm. Eggs sold quite readily at 11½@12c.

Highwines were dull, but steady at yesterday's price. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c per gallon.

Lake freights were active and steady at yesterday's rates, at 9@9½c for wheat, 8½c for corn, and 6c for oats to Buffalo; 15@15½c for corn to Kingston; 7c for do to Collingwood; 14½@15c on do to Oswego. Through rates on corn were quoted at 20c to Boston; 24c to Portland; and 23c to New York. A total of 16 charters was reported, which will carry out 340,000 bu corn. Agents asked 9c on corn early, being encouraged by the fact that 8½ was paid yesterday afternoon, but were finally content to accept the advance obtained yesterday.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Mess pork was weak, declining some 15c per brl, with little doing except in the way of changing June into July options at artificial figures. The demand noted yesterday was absent to-day, and there were free sellers, with no buyers. Lard was firmer, none being offered. Short ribs were unchanged, but shoulders are quoted ⅛c higher. Our market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12 15; do seller July, $12 40; do seller August, $12.60@12.65. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.62½@8.65; do seller July, $8.70; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4½@4¾c for shoulders, and 6½@6¾c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ⅛@⅜c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, cash, at $12.25; 250 brls do at $12.15; 1,000 brls do seller 12 months at $11.87½; 1,000 brls do changed from June to July at 25c per brl difference; 20 brls prime mess at $11.00; 70 brls extra prime at $9.00; 150 tcs summer lard at $8.06½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4¾c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c; 10 brls pig tongues at $7.00.

Flour was dull and easier. The only demand was for low grades, which were held much less firmly, owing to continued weakness in New York. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $11.00; 50 brls do at $9.75; 60 brls do at $9.12½; 100 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls spring extras at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.75; 900 brls do (part last evening) on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 60 brls rye flour at $4.62½; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,710 brls. Bran was firmer, with sales of 10 tons at $14.00 on track. The following are current quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $ 8.50@11.00 |
| Red winter extras | 7.50@ 8.50 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 7.00@ 8.25 |
| Low to medium | 6.00@ 6.75 |
| Good to fancy Minnesotas | 8.00@ 9.25 |
| Spring superfines | 4.50@ 6.00 |
| Rye flour | 4.40@ 4.75 |
| Bran | 13.00@ .... |
| Middlings | 15.00@19.00 |

Wheat was less active, and 3c lower than yesterday, though closing with much less of difference, a portion of the decline being recovered. New York was quiet and weaker, and the limited demand here would probably have resulted in a much greater depression but for the rumor that it is proposed to run some if not all of the warehouses in the interest of the clique now working for an advance in prices. This rumor caused a better inquiry from the short interest, and was the cause of most of the buying noted on the floor to-day. Offerings were more liberal than heretofore. Seller June opened at $1.49½, declined to $1.46½, and closed at $1.48½. Seller July sold at $1.45½@1.48¼, and closed at $1.47¼. Seller August was dull at $1.37½@1.38½, and seller the year at $1.21½@1.22. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.48½; 16,000 bu do at $1.48; 5,000 bu do at $1.47½; 5,000 bu do at $1.47¼; 17,000 bu do at $1.47; 5,000 bu do at $1.46½; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.36½; 800 bu by sample at $1.30. Total, 54,800 bu.

Corn was fairly active, though less so than yesterday, and was firm at about the same range, in spite of large receipts here, and a dull, heavy market reported from New York. The reason adduced for the relative firmness was that prominent parties were buyers, and holders were encouraged to demand full prices. The demand for shipment was fair, and the inquiry for options on the part of the general mass of operators was surprising, in view of the weakness reported from the East. The corn market is, however, the strongest on the floor, having attracted very many dealers who used to confine their attention to wheat. Seller the month opened at 44c, declined to 43¾c, advanced to 44⅛c, and closed firm, with buyers at 44c. Seller July sold at 44¾@45¼c, and seller August at 47½@47¾c, both closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No 1, at 44c; 5,600 bu do at 45½c, afloat; 5,600 bu high mixed at 45¼c, afloat; 5,000 bu No 2 (June receipts) at 44½c; 25,000 bu do at 44¼c; 14,600 bu do at 44⅛c; 64,000 bu do at 44c; 110,000 bu do at 43⅞c; 84,000 bu do at 43¾c; 16,600 bu do at 43⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 41½c; 400 bu no grade at 35c; 400 bu ears at 45c. Total, 348,600 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and irregular. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 was strong at 41@41½c, there being several orders on the floor from parties who have sold oats to arrive here this month, and who are fearful that they would not be able to get them into store for delivery. About 150 cars were reported on track this morning, which the warehousemen will not receive, and which cannot, therefore, be delivered on option. For this reason sample lots which would have been No. 2 if inspected into store, were freely offered at less than oats in store. Seller July was very weak; the option opened at 36½c, and closed with free sellers at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 63,400 bu at 41½c; 6,800 bu at 41¼c; 4,200 bu at 41c; 600 bu by sample at 41c; 600 bu do at 40½c; 3,600 bu do at 40c. Total, 79,200 bu.

Rye was dull and weak, declining 3c per bu. The market opened at 74c, but closed tame at 70c for No. 2, and nominally at the same figure for No. 1. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 74c; 400 bu do at 72½c, and 1,200 bu do at 70c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was dull and again lower. The market for No. 2 in favorite houses was quoted at 53@56c, but regular was freely offered late in the session at 53c, without finding buyers. It is now generally conceded that there is more barley now in store here than will be wanted before the next crop is available. No. 3 is lifeless. Cash sales to-day were confined to 1,200 bu by sample at 65c; 600 bu do at 60c; 1,200 bu do at 58c; and 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 3,600 bu.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

| WHEAT. | June 1, 1872. | May 25, 1872. | June 3, 1871. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 white | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| No. 2 red | ...... | ...... | 371 |
| No. 3 winter | ...... | ...... | 365 |
| Rejected winter | ...... | ...... | 242 |
| No. 1 spring | 122,243 | 79,229 | 72,301 |
| No. 2 spring | 873,798 | 897,961 | 575,741 |
| No. 3 spring | 38,852 | 41,456 | 77,998 |
| Rejected spring | 25,631 | 25,630 | 36,279 |
| No grade spring | ...... | ...... | 1,977 |
| Total | 1,060,524 | 1,085,276 | 765,385 |
| CORN. | | | |
| White | 8,219 | 5,667 | 13 |
| Yellow | 50,466 | 58,308 | 12,872 |
| No. 1 | 143,399 | 161,910 | 168,013 |
| No. 2 | 3,071,292 | 2,897,869 | 2,027,556 |
| Rejected | 145,177 | 205,509 | 99,419 |
| No grade | ...... | ...... | 6,788 |
| New No. 2 | ...... | ...... | 2,922 |
| Total | 3,418,553 | 3,267,293 | 2,317,844 |
| OATS. | | | |
| No. 1 | 17,505 | 11,337 | ...... |
| No. 2 | 1,240,504 | 850,587 | 257,384 |
| Rejected | 68,816 | 54,382 | 43,112 |
| No grade | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total | 1,326,825 | 916,306 | 300,496 |
| RYE. | | | |
| No. 1 | 38,179 | 36,489 | 10,862 |
| No. 2 | 151,845 | 146,007 | 12,300 |
| Rejected | 1,612 | 1,612 | 3,316 |
| Total | 191,636 | 184,008 | 26,478 |
| BARLEY. | | | |
| No. 2 | 102,127 | 118,217 | 43,157 |
| No. 3 | 30,739 | 34,319 | 10,815 |
| Rejected | 8,687 | 8,687 | 2,375 |
| No grade | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Uninspected | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total | 141,553 | 161,223 | 56,347 |

Total, 5,138,923 bu. There is an increase during the week of 25,248 bu wheat, 172,073 bu corn, 410,619 bu oats, 7,628 bu rye, and a decrease of 19,670 bu barley.

THE OAT CORNER.

A meeting of parties interested in the receiving of oats in this city, was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Directors' Room of the Board of Trade. It was very largely attended. S. H. McCrea was chosen as Chairman, and C. E. Culver, Secretary.

After a few remarks on the subject by several gentlemen, the Secretary offered the following preamble and resolutions, which had been handed in by some gentleman not named:

WHEREAS, The Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Louis & Alton Railroads have issued orders to their station agents to refuse cars for transportation of oats in bulk to this city; and

WHEREAS, Any discrimination in transportation facilities in favor of corn, as against oats, at this season of the year, particularly at this time, if continued, will result in damage to the trade of the city, and will also be an act of great injustice and injury to the farmers and dealers in grain in the country, who have oats for sale, or on hand sold for delivery here this month, as evidenced by the fact that corn is daily being sold in this market for future delivery at a premium upon the price for immediate delivery, whilst oats are selling at a large discount for future delivery, the price for August being 10 cents per bushel less than for June delivery; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to confer with the proper officers of the railroads named with a view of securing for all kinds of grain equal shipping facilities.

T. T. Gurnee offered a substitute to the effect that the President of the Board of Trade appoint a Committee of three from the Directors of the Board of Trade, to investigate the whole subject, and report at a subsequent meeting. Also to inquire what is the total storage capacity of the city, and what other storage facilities can be used in addition to those now known as "regular." The substitute was adopted.

The Chairman then said that he had conferred with the General Freight Agent of the Northwestern Road, and found him greatly troubled over the situation. He had stated to the speaker that he feared the revenues of the road would suffer if they brought more oats here, as the oats would lie in store, and prevent corn from being brought in. The speaker had also talked with certain warehousemen, and they reported that, if they received oats, they would have their elevators filled up in a few days, so that they would not be able to take in any more grain of any kind.

Ira Y. Munn and Thomas Scott followed with remarks of a similar tenor, Mr. Munn protesting that he had no interest in the success of a corner in oats.

Mr. Chandler, the gentleman who is reputed to be running the oat corner, then spoke at some length. He was the owner of more than 1,000,000 bushels out of the 1,200,000 bushels of oats now in store here, and was willing to take and pay for all the oats that may come in, believing it to be good property; but he could not ship them out now, as the operation would entail a loss of some 5@6c per bushel. However, he was perfectly willing to throw up the deal, if the Board would cancel all the "puts" out against him, which he presumed they would not do. [Laughter.]

The meeting then adjourned.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was more active, and steady, lard quiet and held higher; wheat quiet and firmer, corn in fair demand and a shade higher, oats quiet and firm. Sales on the call were 750 brls mess pork, seller June at $12.10; 500 brls do seller July at $12.45; 1,500 brls do at $12.42½; 1,000 brls do seller at $12.40; 10,000 bu wheat seller June at $1.48½; 20,000 bu do seller July at $1.47½; 5,000 bu do seller August at $1.37½; 20,000 bu corn, seller June at 44⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 44¼c; 45,000 bu seller last half of June at 45c; 10,000 bu seller July at 45¼c; 25,000 bu do at 45⅛c; 5,000 bu oats, seller July, at 35c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Mess pork, cash or seller June | $12.07½ | 12 10 |
| Mess pork, seller July | 12.40 | 12.42½ |
| Mess pork, seller August | 12.65 | 12.70 |
| Mess pork, seller December | .... | .... |
| Lard, cash or seller the month | 8.55 | 8.70 |
| Lard, seller July | .... | 8.70 |
| Lard, seller the year | .... | .... |
| Wheat, cash or seller June | 1.48½ | 1.49 |
| Wheat, seller July | 1.47½ | 1.47¾ |
| Wheat, seller August | 1.37½ | 1.37¾ |
| Wheat, seller the year | 1.21½ | 1.22 |
| Corn, cash or seller June | 44⅛ | 44¼ |
| Corn, seller last half June | .... | 45 |
| Corn, seller July | 45¼ | 46 |
| Corn, seller August | 47½ | 47¾ |
| Corn, seller September | .... | .... |
| Corn, seller the year | 44 | 44½ |
| Oats, cash or seller June | 41 | 41½ |
| Oats, seller July | .... | 35 |
| Oats, seller August | 31½ | 33 |

## REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4.

BUTTER—During the week under review there was a large demand for this article, and the changes in prices were few and unimportant. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 18@19c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—The market throughout the week was active, and for cotton seamless goods, prices were a shade firmer. Following is our list: Stark, 34½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 37½; American, 36c; Royal River, 36c; burlaps bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 18@20c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BROOM CORN—There was very little doing in this market to-day, yet quotations remain firm as follows: ... green stock, $125.00@130 00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@...; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—We still quote as follows: $2.45@2.70 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are few new features to note in connection with this market. Trade is good, and prices are well sustained: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.40; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $9.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

| | First Quality. | Double Strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 10x14 to 12x18 | $ 7.50 | $13.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 8.00 | 15.00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 8.75 | 16.00 |
| 18x22 to 18x30 | 9.25 | 16.50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 9.50 | 17.50 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 10.25 | 19.50 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 11.00 | 20.50 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 13.00 | 21.50 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 15.00 | 24.50 |
| 30x50 to 32x52 | .... | 25.50 |
| 32x54 to 34x56 | .... | 27.50 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | .... | 30.00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | .... | 32.00 |

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought-iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@14c.

COAL—The market last week was dull, and a weak feeling prevailed. The supply is fair. We now quote: Lehigh lump, $10.75; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50@10.00; Briar Hill, $9.50@10.00; Walnut Hill, $9.50@10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@7.75; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CHEESE—The demand is improving, and quotations rule steady as follows: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@13c; Western factory, new, 11@12½c.

CANNED GOODS—This market was quiet at yesterday's figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaches, 3 ℔ | $2.15@2.50 |
| Peaches, 2 ℔ | 3.25@3.35 |
| Pears, 2 ℔ | 2.50 |
| Plums, damsons, 2 ℔ | 3.25 |
| Plums, green gages, 2 ℔ | 4.50 |
| Plums, blue gages, 2 ℔ | 4.25 |
| Quinces, 2 ℔ | 3.00 |
| Strawberries, 2 ℔ | 3.10@3.25 |
| Raspberries, 2 ℔ | 2.50@2.65 |
| Blackberries, 2 ℔ | 2.25 |
| Gooseberries, 2 ℔ | 2.50 |
| Tomatoes, 2 ℔ | 1.75@1.80 |
| Tomatoes, 3 ℔ | 2.50@2.60 |
| Corn, Elgin | 3.25 |
| Corn, Yarmouth | 3.30 |
| Peas, 2 ℔ | 3.00@3.25 |
| Lima beans, 2 ℔ | 2.60@2.70 |
| Succotash, 2 ℔ | 2.75 |
| Lobster, 2 ℔ | 2.50 |
| Lobster, 1 ℔ | 3.10 |
| Oysters, 2 ℔ | 2.15 |
| Oysters, 1 ℔ | 1.25 |

CHERRIES—Sales: 18 cases, sour, at 12½c per qt; 20 choice do, 15c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade last week was dull, and on the leading articles prices were easier, while for glycerine, morphia (sulph), and potassium prices were higher. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Acid, citric, ℔ | $1.25 @ .... |
| Acid, oxalic, ℔ | 38 @ 40 |
| Acid, tartaric, powdered, ℔ | 70 @ 75 |
| Ammonia, carb., ℔ | 28 @ 30 |
| Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz | 1.50 @ .... |
| Beans, Tonqua, ℔ | 1.35 @ .... |
| Borax, ref., ℔ | 38 @ 40 |
| Blue-vitriol, ℔ | 15 @ 16 |
| Corrosive sublimate | 1.20 @ 1.25 |
| Cream tartar, pure, ℔ | 48 @ 50 |
| Cochineal, Hond., ℔ | 90 @ 1.00 |
| Chloroform, ℔ | 1.60 @ 1.70 |
| Glycerine, 1-℔ bulk, ℔ | 35 @ 40 |
| Gum camphor, ℔ | 80 @ 85 |
| Gum opium, ℔ | 6.75 @ .... |
| Gum shellac, ℔ | 45 @ 50 |
| Glue, white, ℔ | 45 @ 50 |
| Iodine, ℔ | 12.50 @ .... |
| Lye, conc, case | 4.00 @ .... |
| Morphia, sulph., oz | 5.37½ @ 5.50 |
| Oil, bergamot, Sand., ℔ | 6.00 @ 6.50 |
| Oil, castor, gal | 1.25 @ 1.60 |
| Oil lemon, Sanderson's | 6.25 @ 6.50 |
| Potassa, chlor., ℔ | 70 @ 75 |
| Potassium, cyan, fused, ℔ | 80 @ 85 |
| Potassium, iod., ℔ | 9.00 @ .... |
| Potash, Babbitt's, case | 8.00 @ .... |
| Quinine, sulph., oz | 2.60 @ 2.75 |
| Red precip., ℔ | 1.40 @ 1.50 |
| Root ipecac, powd., ℔ | 2.00 @ 2.25 |
| Root rhei, E. I., powd., ℔ | 1.50 @ 1.75 |
| Sal epsom, ℔ | 4½ @ 5 |
| Silver nit., cryst., oz | 1.10 @ 1.15 |
| Soap, castile, gen., ℔ | 14 @ 17 |
| Sulphur, ℔ | 5 @ 6 |

COOPERAGE—Trade was quiet at the changes noted yesterday: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.80; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@8c per set. Flour soap poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Sold to a fair extent at 11½@12c per dozen for choice packages.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this market trade is rather quiet, but prices are steady and unchanged: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@11½c.

FISH—The trading in this market was of a large character, and prices ruled firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.50.

GREEN FRUITS—No changes occurred in prices to-day. The demand was active from all quarters: Apples, $5.00@7.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, repacked, $5.00@6.50; oranges, repacked, Messina, ₱ box, $6.00@7.00.

GOOSEBERRIES—Sales: 20 boxes (¼ bu) at 65c.

GROCERIES—During the week under review, a moderate degree of activity was witnessed, and quotations were generally well sustained. The stocks are ample. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25½@26½c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@25c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@27c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¾@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11⅞c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11½@11¾c; X C, at 11½@11⅝c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 9¾@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10c; molasses do, at 8½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 35@38c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lily, at 6¾@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6¾@7c; common, at 6@6½c.

HAY—Last week the market was dull and heavy, and prices were fully 50c per ton lower. Sales to-day were effected at the following range: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $19.00@21.50; do, loose pressed, $18.50@20.00; prairie, pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in good inquiry and firm. We continue to quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The volume of business transacted in this market was moderately large, and prices were firm, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse-shoe iron | 6 5-10@ 7c |
| Bar-iron | 5 @ 5 3-10 rates |
| Heavy band | 5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates |
| Light band | 6 @ 6 3-10 rates |
| Hoop | 6 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates |
| Oval | 5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates |
| Round and square | 5 @ 5 2-10 rates |
| Half oval and half round | 4 9-10@ 5 2-10 rates |
| Russian iron, perfect | 20 |
| Russian, No. 1 stained | 18 |
| Sheet iron | 6½ rates |
| Norway nail rods | 8½ @ 9 rates |
| German plow steel | 10½ @12 rates |
| Bessemer plow steel | 10½ @12½ rates |
| Spring and tire steel | 10½ @12 rates |

LEATHER—The market was less active, and quotations were steady, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 37@ 40 |
| Country harness | 35@ 37 |
| Line city, ₱ ℔ | 40@ 43 |
| Kip, ₱ ℔ | 60@ 1.00 |
| Kip, veals | 1.00@ 1.15 |
| City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft | 26@ 29 |
| City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft | 25@ 27 |
| Country upper, No. 1 | 25@ 28 |
| Collar, ₱ ft | 20@ 22 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs | 35@ 37 |
| Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs | 32@ 34 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 28@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, best | 34@ 36 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1 | 31@ 33 |
| "B A" sole | 31@ 33 |

OAK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Calf | $ 1.25@ 1.45 |
| Kip, No. 1, medium | 80@ 1.00 |
| Kip, No. 1, heavy | 75@ 80 |
| Harness | 45@ 48 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@85.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@85.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 26 lbs | 1.90@ 2.20 |
| French calf, 26 to 30 lbs | 1.80@ 2.20 |
| French calf, 30 to 36 lbs | 1.50@ 2.00 |
| French kip, 60 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1.50 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The movement in this market last week was of a moderate character, and quotations were more uniform:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 16c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per ℔; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Dealers were unanimous in reporting a good inquiry last week, and $5.50 rates were fully sustained: 60d, $5.50; 8d, ₱ keg, $5.75; 6d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₱ keg, $6.25; 3d, ₱ keg, $7.00; fine 3d, ₱ keg, $8.25; blue 2d, common, ₱ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were dull, and quotations were weak:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manilla rope, ₱ ℔ | $ 18@ 21 |
| Sisal rope, ₱ ℔ | 17@ 18 |
| Hemp sash cord, ₱ ℔ | 22@ 23 |
| Marline, ₱ ℔ | 23@ 25 |
| Tarred rope, ₱ ℔ | @ 18 |
| Oakum, ₱ bale | 5.00@ 6.75 |
| Pitch, ₱ brl | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Tar, ₱ brl | 5.50@ 6.12½ |

OILS—The demand from all quarters continues active, and quotations remain firm as follows: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 85c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 67@68c.

POTATOES—The inquiry was small at about yesterday's prices: 45@55c for Western, and 30@40c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—To-day the market was dull and easy. We quote: Live chickens, $3.00@3.75 per coz; live turkeys, 10@13c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with a large demand at about former figures:

WHITE LEADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $ 12.00 |
| Fancy brands | 11.00@11.50 |

ZINC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Genuine Vielle Montagne | 14.50 |
| American | 12.50 |
| Snow White | 11.00 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad colors | 11.60 |
| Rochelle ochre | 4.50 |
| English Ven red | 4.00 |
| English orange mineral | 16.00 |
| English red lead | 12.50 |
| American red lead | 11.50 |
| Paris white | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| Whiting | 2.50 |

PUTTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In bladders | 4c |
| In bulk | 3½c |

PIG IRON—The market was dull, but steady at former quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Scotch, Coltness | $58.00@60.00 |
| No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee | 58.00@60.00 |
| No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock | 58.00@60.00 |
| No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton | 58.00@60.00 |
| No. 1 Lake Superior | 58.00@60.00 |
| No. 2 Lake Superior | 58.00@60.00 |
| No. 1 Tuscarawas | 58.00 |
| No. 1 Missouri charcoal | 58.00@60.00 |
| No. 1 Chicago stone coal | 56.00 |

SEEDS—The market to-day was only fairly active, but firm at the annexed prices; Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.30. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.85@2.90 for prime; clover at $5.40@5.50.

SALT—There is a good shipping demand at former quotations: Saginaw, fine, $1.95; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.90 per bag.

TEAS—Met with a good inquiry, and prices were firm as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

STRAWBERRIES—Sales: 20 cases Southern, poor, at 10@15c; 37 fair at 16@18c; 48 good at 19@20c; 15 choice at 21@22c; 30 good, from Centralia, at 22@23c; 70 choice at 25c; 15 at 26@28c; 10 good Alton at 23c; 20 choice at 27@28c.

TOBACCO—There is very little doing in this market, although quotations rule firm at the following range:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEAL—The market for carcasses was less active, but firm at 6@9½c for common to choice; most of the sales were made at 7@9c per ℔.

WOOL—During the past week a meagre inquiry existed for this staple, and prices were weak. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Washed, fine, in good condition | 60@65c |
| Washed, medium, in good condition | 63@68c |
| Washed, coarse | 58@63c |
| Unwashed, fine | 38@45c |
| Unwashed, medium | 40@45c |
| Unwashed, coarse | 48@50c |
| Tub-washed, prime condition | 75@80c |
| Tub-washed, poor to good condition | 62@70c |

WOOD—Was in active demand at unchanged prices: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents reported a moderate inquiry at former prices:

| Chicago to | 4th class per 100 lbs. | Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward. | Grain in bulk. | Cured meats in bulk. | Fresh beef, meat, fish, and pork per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $.50 | $1.00 | .... | .... | .... |
| New York | .45 | .90 | 45 | 65 | 90 |
| Philadelphia Harrisburg & Baltimore | .45 | .90 | 45 | 58 | 80 |
| Washington, D. C. | .55 | 1.10 | .... | .... | .... |
| Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire | .30 | .60 | 30 | 35 | .... |
| Wheeling | .35 | .70 | 35 | 40 | .... |
| Newark, O | .30 | .60 | 30 | 35 | .... |
| Cleveland | .22 | .44 | 22 | 27 | .... |
| Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O | .30 | .60 | 30 | 35 | .... |
| Oil City, Corry, Franklin | .40 | .80 | 40 | 45 | .... |
| Akron, O | .30 | .60 | 30 | 35 | .... |
| Norfolk, Va | .55 | 1.10 | .... | .... | .... |
| Wilmington, N. C. | .70 | 1.40 | .... | .... | .... |
| Charleston, S. C. | .70 | 1.40 | .... | .... | .... |
| Savannah, Ga | .70 | 1.40 | .... | .... | .... |
| Petersburg & Richmond | .60 | 1.20 | .... | .... | .... |

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4.

Official receipts and shipments of live stock for the present week:

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, June 3 | 2,496 | 10,528 | 513 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, June 3 | 2,336 | 6,999 | 393 |

CATTLE—Fresh arrivals about 2,530 head. The market to-day ruled active, under strong demand on the part of shippers, and a liberal request from local butchers, speculators, scalpers, etc., and under more encouraging advices from many of the leading markets below a firm feeling pervaded throughout, while prices ruled quite steady. In some few instances those in possession of really desirable droves succeeded in securing an advance of about 12½c per 100 lbs, but such transactions were the exception, not the rule, and the general market cannot be quoted above the closing quotations of last evening, though most of the sales were made at the outside limit. Sales to shippers were made at $6.62½@7.12½ for choice to extra; $6.00@6.50 for good to prime; $5.50@5.90 for medium to fair, and $4.87½@5.40 for common steers. Butchers' cattle sold at $5.25@5.75 for good to extra; $5.00@5.12½ for really fair, and $4.87½@4.75 for common to medium lots. Stock steers sold at $5.00@5.15 for really good to choice; $4.00@4.80 for medium to fair, and $4.25 for common lots. The market closed as it ruled—firm.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward | $6.65@7.00 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | 6.25@6.50 |
| Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs | 5.85@6.00 |
| Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 5.50@5.75 |
| Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 4.50@5.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 4.00@5.20 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers | 3.00@3.75 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 16 fleshy steers | 1,184 | $5.90 |
| 20 good steers | 1,213 | 6.12½ |
| 12 good steers | 1,144 | 6.00 |
| 91 choice steers | 1,361 | 6.70 |
| 17 cows | 813 | 4.50 |
| 7 cows and calves (each) | .... | 39.00 |
| 13 good steers | 1,096 | 6.00 |
| 11 butchers' cattle | 807 | 5.25 |
| 16 choice cows | 1,113 | 5.75 |
| 14 choice cows | 1,098 | 5.62½ |
| 15 butchers' cows | 1,040 | 5.10 |
| 16 stock steers | 1,046 | 5.25 |
| 12 stock steers | 810 | 4.25 |
| 9 stock steers | 914 | 4.40 |
| 18 good steers | 1,037 | 6.00 |
| 45 extra steers | 1,384 | 7.00 |
| 18 prime steers | 1,165 | 6.35 |
| 30 choice steers | 1,335 | 6.75 |
| 11 good steers | 1,136 | 6.00 |
| 12 good steers | 1,202 | 6.12½ |

HOGS—Receipts about 8,848 head. This market during the early part of the day was tolerably active, and prices ruled steady, and a shade above the closing figures of the night previous. During the afternoon, however, trade was slack, and the feeling among dealers was a rather weak one, while prices toned down, closing easy. The extreme range of transactions was $3.60@4.05, or $3.90@4.05 for good to extra; $3.75@3.85 for mixed medium to fair, and $3.50@3.70 for inferior and common lots.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | 219 | $3.95 | 53 | 272 | $3.75 | 67 | 171 | $3.85 |
| 43 | 222 | 4.00 | 64 | 202 | 3.80 | 61 | 193 | 4.00 |
| 46 | 210 | 3.85 | 26 | 187 | 3.75 | 51 | 285 | 3.80 |
| 22 | 165 | 3.75 | 45 | 287 | 3.75 | 91 | 271 | 3.85 |
| 110 | 181 | 3.80 | 60 | 307 | 3.95 | 45 | 291 | 3.75 |
| 90 | 210 | 3.80 | 65 | 201 | 3.75 | 62 | 178 | 3.95 |
| 65 | 215 | 3.65 | 54 | 213 | 3.75 | 69 | 175 | 3.95 |
| 56 | 148 | 3.65 | 54 | 230 | 3.75 | 59 | 200 | 3.80 |
| 56 | 281 | 3.75 | 192 | 283 | 3.75 | 124 | 198 | 3.90 |
| 60 | 284 | 3.65 | 227 | 281 | 3.80 | 125 | 163 | 3.95 |
| 215 | 196 | 3.85 | 57 | 310 | 3.75 | 77 | 214 | 3.85 |
| 49 | 183 | 3.65 | 107 | 230 | 3.65 | 25 | 199 | 3.80 |
| 112 | 181 | 4.05 | 54 | 206 | 3.75 | 36 | 209 | 3.80 |
| 64 | 186 | 4.05 | 56 | 263 | 3.75 | 62 | 239 | 3.75 |
| 64 | 190 | 3.80 | 100 | 282 | 3.75 | 54 | 232 | 3.70 |
| 48 | 198 | 3.80 | 99 | 237 | 3.80 | 54 | 204 | 3.60 |
| 39 | 295 | 3.75 | 27 | 289 | 3.60 | | | |

SHEEP—This market was slow for the want of stock. There were a few sales reported at substantially the closing figures of yesterday, at $7.00@8.12 for fairish to extra, and $4.25@6.25 for inferior and medium lots.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Lumber, feet m | 18,654 | 1,532 |
| Shingles, m | 4,631 | 1,258 |
| Lath, pieces m | 1,290 | 279 |

CARGOES—The market during the week was active, and a better firmer feeling prevailed. The receipts of choice descriptions were small, while the arrivals of common and medium grades were equal to all requirements of the demand. Shingles and lath were steady. To-day business ruled active at an advance of 25@50c per 1,000 ft on strips and boards. At the close prices ranged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice mill-run lumber | $18.00@20.00 |
| Good to choice strips and boards | 15.00@17.00 |
| Common strips and boards | 13.00@14.00 |
| Common mixed lumber | 11.00@12.50 |
| Joist and scantling | 11.00@11.50 |
| Shingles | 2.75@ 3.00 |
| Lath | 3.00@ 3.25 |
| Pickets | 10.00@12.00 |

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Manistee, ₱ m | $2.75 |
| Ludington, ₱ m | 2.50 |
| Pentwater, ₱ m | 2.25 |
| Muskegon, ₱ m | 2.00@2.25 |
| White Lake, ₱ m | 2.25 |
| Grand River, ₱ m | 2.00 |

WEST SHORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord | 3.00 |
| Railroad ties | 10 |
| Two Rivers—Lumber ₱ m | 2.25 |
| Ahnepee—Wood, per cord | 2.75 |
| Ahnepee—Railroad ties | 9 |
| Ahnepee—Cedar posts | 3½@4 |
| Ahnepee—Shingles | .... |
| Menominee | 2.75 |
| Oconto | 3.50 |

Sales were:

Cargo schr G. L. Beaver, from Manistee, 50 m ft 3-inch joist, on contract, at $11.25. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from Muskegon, 69,429 ft strips and 26,888 ft boards, at $17.00 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Jo. Vilas, from Red River, 160 m ft common coarse mixed at $11.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Cecilia, from Muskegon, 140 m ft common boards and strips at $12.87½; 25 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00; 38 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Wm. Jones, from White Lake, 84 m ft common boards and strips at $12.00; 66 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Geo. Steele, from Oconto, 210 m ft lumber, at $14.00 for inch, $10.50 for 2 inch, and lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hero, from White Lake, 80 m ft common mixed, at $11.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Ellen Wood, from Oconto, 160 m ft strips at $17.00; lath at $3.00; pickets at $10.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Golden Harvest, from Oconto, 280 m ft strips at $17.00; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Milton, from White Lake, 70 m ft common strips and boards at $12.00; 50 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Snow Drop, from Green Bay, 350 m A sawed shingles, at $2.87½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Sea Bird, from White Lake, 35 m ft strips and boards, at $13.00; 49 m ft piece stuff, (coarse) at $10.50; 25 m lath, at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge Wm. Burns, from Grand River, 31,051 ft strips, 97,688 ft boards, 9,003 ft clears, 1¼ to 1½ inch, at $16.00; 11,888 ft joist and scantling, at $11.00; 24,007 ft common mixed, at $12.00 (mill tally). Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand River, 47,000 feet common boards and strips at $13.00; 89,000 feet joist and scantling at $11.00; 85,000 feet 1 inch selects straight at $20.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 80,000 feet common mill run at $13.00 for inch, and $11.00 for 2-inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, 80,000 feet common boards and strips at $13.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Bates, from Manistee, hold full of mill run joist and scantling at $11.50; deck load of timber at $20.00 for 30 feet and over, and $18.00 for under 30 ft. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand last week was large, and prices were firm at the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $50.00@55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00@48.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00@40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 42.00@45.00 |
| First and second clear flooring, together, rough | 40.00 |
| First and second clear siding, together | 22.00@24.00 |
| Common siding | 20.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 35.00@37.00 |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 28.00@30.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward | 36.00@38.00 |
| A stock boards | 33.00@35.00 |
| B stock boards | 25.00@27.00 |
| Common boards | 14.00@16.00 |
| Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under | 14.00@15.00 |
| Fencing | 14.00@15.00 |
| Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 16.00@25.00 |
| Pickets, square | 15.00@18.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 13.00@15.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 12.00@15.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 15.00@30.00 |
| Lath | 3.75@ 4.00 |
| Sawed shingles, No. 1 | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Sawed shingles, A or star | 3.50@ 3.75 |

HARDWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak (dry) | $30.00@35.00 |
| Ash (dry) | 20.00@35.00 |
| Whitewood (dry) | 20.00@35.00 |
| Black walnut (clear) | 60.00@75.00 |
| Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots) | 27.00 |
| Whitewood, common (in cargo lots) | 17.00 |
| Hickory | 25.00@50.00 |
| Cherry | 30.00@50.00 |

ON TRACK.

The receipts were fair, and prices were steady as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| A or star shingles | $3.00@3.25 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@2.00 |

## Chicago Dry Goods Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4.

In reviewing this branch of the market, there are few new features of importance to note. Trade throughout the week has ruled active,—the attendance of interior buyers being larger than at any time for the past month. The stocks of prints, ginghams, cottons, etc., are ample in every respect. We now quote:

BROWN COTTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic A, 4-4 | 14½c | Cabot A, 4-4 | 13½ |
| Atlantic H, 4-4 | 14 | Cabot W, 4-4 | 11½ |
| Atlantic D, 4-4 | 12½ | Lawrence LL, 4-4 | 11½ |
| Atlantic P, 4-4 | 11½ | Agawam F, 4-4 | 11½ |
| Indian Head, 4-4 | 14½ | New Hartford A, 4-4 | 11½ |
| Indian Head, 3-4 | 11 | Swift River | 11½ |
| Stark A, 4-4 | 14½ | Arlington B | 11 |
| Great Falls E, 4-4 | 14½ | Utica C | 11 |

FINE BROWNS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nashua E, 40-in | 18 c | Dwight Star, 4-4 | 15 c |
| Nashua R, 36-in | 14½ | Continental C | 14 |
| Nashua O, 33-in | 13½ | Lawrence D | 14 |
| Pepperell E, 40-in | 15½ | Newmarket A | 13 |
| Pepperell R, 36-in | 13½ | Massachusetts B B | 13 |
| Pepperell O, 33-in | 12½ | Massachusetts E | 12 |
| Pepperell N, 30-in | 11½ | Portsmouth P | 9½ |

PRINTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merrimac W, Pink | 12½c | Garner Fancy | 11½ |
| Merrimac D, Fancy | 11½ | Amoskeag Fancy | 10 |
| Cocheco Fancy | 12 | Mourning | 11 to 11½ |
| Dunnell Fancy | 11 | Shirting | 11 to 11½ |
| Richmond Fancy | 11½ | Mallory Pink | 11½ |
| American Fancy | 11½ | Mallory Purple | 11½ |
| Sprague Fancy | 11½ | Dolly Varden | 11½@12½ |
| Gloucester | 11½ | Wamsutta Fancy | 9 |

GINGHAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Renfrew | 14 c | Amoskeag | 14 c |
| Lancaster | 14 | Glasgow | 13½ |
| Bates | 14 | Hartford | 12½ |

CORSET JEANS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Naumkeag satteens | 17 c | Rockport | 14 c |
| Pequot satteens | 15½ | Columbian | 13½ |
| Laconia | 14½ | Indian Orchard | 13½ |

CAMBRICS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Garner Flat | 9 c | Sisters Paper | 12½ |
| Washington | 9½ | Manville Paper | 12½ |

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lonsdale cambric | 23 c | Androscoggin, L | 17 c |
| Lyman, do | 23 | Blackstone, AA | 16½ |
| New York Mills | 22 | Cabot | 16½ |
| Wamsutta | 20 | Dwight Star | 16½ |
| Pride of the West | 21 | Western Product | 14½ |
| Langdon, GB | 20 | Harris | 13½ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 18 | Gold Medal | 14½ |
| Lonsdale | 17½ | Social, L | 13 |
| Hill | 16½ | Green, G | 13 |
| Auburn, A | 16 | | |

TICKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnehaha, 4-4 | 35 c | Methuen, AA | 26 c |
| Minnehaha, 7-8 | 30 | Willow Brook, No. 1 | 25 |
| Amoskeag, ACA | 31 | Portland, AAA | 23 |
| Amoskeag, A | 25 | York, 32-inch | 28½ |
| Amoskeag, B | 22 | York, 30-inch | 23½ |
| Amoskeag, C | 20 | Pacific | 18 |
| Amoskeag, D | 18 | Swift River | 13 |

DENIMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| York, blue | 26 c | Warren, AXA | 21 c |
| Amoskeag | 26 | Warren, BB | 20 |
| Columbian | 25 | Warren, CC | 17 |
| Otis, AXA | 22 | Workingman's | 16 |
| Otis, BB | 20 | Haymaker | 14 |
| Otis, CC | 17 | Boston | 19½ |

STRIPES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnehaha, 6-3 | 24½c | Whittenton, A | 17 c |
| Amoskeag, 6-3 | 20 | Whittenton, C | 13½ |
| Amoskeag, 3-3 | 19 | American, 6-3 | 13½ |
| Uncasville, A | 15 | American, 3-3 | 12½ |

CARPET WARP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standard white | 29 c | Continental | 32½c |
| Rockford, G G G | 37½ | Bee Hive, colored | 40 |
| Rockford, R'per Cy | 36 | | |

CARPETINGS.

Crossley's tapestry Brussels, $1.45; Roxbury tapestry Brussels, $1.35; Higgins' tapestry Brussels, $1.35; Bright's tapestry Brussels, $1.30; extra 3-ply, $1.67; imperial, $1.60; extra superfine, $1.35; medium, $1.20; fine ingrain, $1.05; Belgrade ingrain, 92½c; Union ingrain, 50@65c; hemps, 23@34c.

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.


MEDICAL.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 156 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is ... as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and other diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

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THE GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.50 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $8.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $6.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CAVANAGH & BODLE
DISTILLERS
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
156 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic, Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $18; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $14.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., over A. H. Andrews & Co.'s, 8 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second-st., corner Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 9. All Right salve for aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cts per box.


## RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

**Chicago & Alton Railroad.**

*Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | *9:15 a m | *8:00 p m |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division) | *4:50 p m | *3:20 p m |
| Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n | *4:50 p m | *9:20 a m |
| St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |
| Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. | ‡9:00 p m | §7:15 a m |

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

**Chicago & Northwestern Railway.**

*Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | 10:30 a m | 3:45 p m |
| Pacific Night Express | 10:30 p m | 6:30 a m |
| Freeport and Dubuque Express | 9:15 a m | 2:00 p m |
| Freeport and Dubuque Express | 9:15 p m | 7:00 a m |
| Milwaukee Mail | 8:00 a m | 10:10 a m |
| Milwaukee Express | 9:48 a m | 4:00 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger | 5:00 p m | 7:40 p m |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | 11:00 p m | 6:30 a m |
| Green Bay Express | 10:00 a m | 7:15 p m |
| Green Bay Express | 9:00 p m | 5:30 a m |

**Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.**

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha and Leavenworth Ex. | *10:00 a m | *4:00 p m |
| Peru Accommodation | *5:00 p m | *9:30 a m |
| Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Leavenworth Express | *10:00 p m | *7:00 a m |

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.**

*Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | *7:40 a m | *9:25 p m |
| Special New York Express | *9:30 a m | *7:30 p m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Night Express | ‡9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |
| Elkhart Accommodation | *4:10 p m | *10:10 a m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

**Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.**

*Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville & Terre Haute Ex. | 7:30 a m | 3:20 p m |
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne | 5:30 p m | 11:55 a m |
| Danville Accommodation | 5:30 p m | 11:55 a m |

**Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | †9:00 a m | ‡7:30 p m |
| Pacific Express | ‡5:15 p m | ‡6:30 a m |
| Fast Line | ‡9:00 p m | ‡6:30 a m |
| Mail | †5:30 a m | †10:20 p m |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | ‡3:40 p m | ‡10:40 a m |

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily
* Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

**Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.**

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | *5:00 a m | *8:20 p m |
| Day Express | *8:30 a m | *7:30 p m |
| Jackson Accommodation (daily) | 3:35 p m | 10:20 a m |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | 5:15 p m | 7:30 a m |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |
| FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD. | | |
| Mail | *5:00 a m | *8:20 p m |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | *8:00 a m |
| FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL. | | |
| Mail | *9:30 a m | *8:20 p m |
| Night Express | †9:00 p m | *6:30 a m |
| St. Joe Accommodation | *3:35 p m | *10:20 a m |

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.**

*Ticket offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | *7:30 a m | *4:15 p m |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a m | *3:15 p m |
| Rock Island Express | *10:15 a m | *3:15 p m |
| Forreston Passenger | *3:00 p m | *3:15 p m |
| Galesburg Passenger | *3:30 p m | *6:10 p m |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | *4:30 p m | *9:15 a m |
| Aurora Passenger | *5:30 p m | *8:30 a m |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p m | 9:55 a m |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p m | ‡7:00 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *11:00 a m | *9:00 p m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *1:45 p m | *7:15 a m |
| Downer's Grove Accommod'n | *6:15 p m | *7:15 a m |
| Riverside and Hinsdale | *6:15 p m | *9:35 a m |

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

**Illinois Central Railroad.**

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| St. Louis Fast Line | †8:15 p m | §6:55 a m |
| Cairo Mail | *7:30 a m | *9:00 p m |
| Cairo Express | §8:15 p m | *7:35 a m |
| Springfield Express | *7:30 a m | *8:55 p m |
| Keokuk Passenger | *8:15 p m | *6:50 a m |
| Gilman Passenger | *4:15 p m | *9:50 a m |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *6:20 a m | *7:47 a m |
| do do do | *8:00 a m | *8:45 a m |
| do do do | *12:10 p m | *10:10 a m |
| do do do | *3:00 p m | *1:45 p m |
| do do do | *5:15 p m | *5:15 p m |
| do do do | *6:10 p m | *7:45 p m |

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 3:15 p. m. § On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.


BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
E. E. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their prices; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 106 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 120 East Lake-st.
American Horse Shoes.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
MENSAM & STREET, 16 South Canal st.
A. L. ROBB, 174 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Arcade Building.
ROSE & WILCOX, 54 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN M. VINCENT, 465 State-st.
Artists and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 176 E. Randolph st, old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 53 West Lake st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 208 E. Lake
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. B. NOYES & MESSINGER, 141 and 143 W. Lake
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 131 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 16 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, cor. Washington & Franklin.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 200 W. Rand & 494 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 69 West Washington-st.
COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings 3—37 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 70 W. Lake st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 217 West Madison st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI MONHEIMER & HART (Phelan & Collender tables), 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 56 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand
C. E. CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson st., cor. Randolph.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 123 to 127 Canal
J. M. W. JONES, 68 S. Canal st and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph st.
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 539 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 465 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 230 West Madison st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 123 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington-st.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 99 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich-av. & Congress
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 233 and 235 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 250 Michigan av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON & CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av. cor. Harrison
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 225 East Washington st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 551 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 38 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 45 West Lake-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 47 River st., Agents send for terms.
Cloaks, Suits and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 69 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 723 Wab.-av. & 135 W. Mad.
MABLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 259 State st, cor Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale.)
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 50 & 52 E. Mad.
Clothiers (Wholesale.)
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., 50 Wabash av. & Wash. st
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 271 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor. Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 259 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, arcade Building, La Salle-st.
SIMEON W. KING, 187 East Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALKER, TALBOT & CO., 67 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 151 East Monroe-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 259 E. Randolph st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO., 88 Market st., Room 11.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 56 South Canal st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, GAYLORD & BEARD, 79 West Washington-st.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274 to 278 Wabash av.
F. & J. JAEGER, 73 Wabash av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 203 E. Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av
PITKIN & BROOKS, 262 Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 288 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 638 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 550 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 337 West Monroe st.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington st., cor. Halsted.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 852 Wabash av., cor. 16th
A. S. REBER, 660 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, 148 W. Washington-st., cor. Ann.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner Sixteenth
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 and 46 River st.
TOLMAN & KING, 82 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 12th
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
SLISS & TORREY, 26 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 203 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 21 East Washington-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 263 State st., and 90 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 128 Illinois st. & 284 W. Madison-st
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO. 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 43 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 78 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTH, 281 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 138 20th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 39 and 41 W. Washington st
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 128 West Washington-st
Grocers (Wholesale.)
ALLEN, COBYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 284 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 275 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON & ESSER & CO., 32 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
RUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 23 South Canal st
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 33 W. Randolph-st
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS," GUN POWDER, 242 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 80 and 82 South Canal st.
SEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 263 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 73 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 61 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 329 and 337 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 262 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State st.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 30 & 32 W. Washington-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail)
BISHOP & BARNES, 466 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Sherman House), W. Madison st.
MACKENZIE, 373 Wabash av., and 79 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
A. N. SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 272 Mad., nr. Market
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 63 & 65 W. Wash
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 40 South Canal st
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Fire).
G. W. BARRETT & CO., 158 Wabash and 18 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (THRIFT & CO.) 38 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 121 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUT. LIFE, Central Un. Bl'k, Room 5.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 472 Wabash av.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 38 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. (J. & M. Becker), 179 S. Mad.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 161 ...
PROTECTION LIFE, 250 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 479 Wabash av.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 151 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 76 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 124 to 130 South Canal st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison-st.
WM. E. CLAPP & BRO., 69 West Washington st.
GILES, 264 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 159 22d st
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 226 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 102 West Madison st.
C. F. HERBEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. HORSE, 353 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, 1023 State st., and 158 W. Madison-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 465 State and 1 W. Madison.
N. MATSON & CO., 431 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av. and 42 W. Madison.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 405 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 209 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 365 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 501 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 259 Mich av., near Congress
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 167 W. 12th st., ...
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 525 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 393 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 45 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 31 Union Cent. Block, Room 13.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Bonne Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 329 Wab. av.
R. W. RICKABY, 18 Wash. H. B. JOHNSON, 78 Mad
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HASSENBERGER, 409 West Lake st.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 25 and 27 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 377 and 379 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 272 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 N. Jefferson
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. O. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail)
C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 83 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYRON, DALY & CO., 274, 276 & 278 Wabash av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av., near Jackson
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Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1872.


## CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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### MR. GARRISON'S LETTER.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison's letter, published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, is an unwilling confession of the intense force of Mr. Sumner's arraignment of Grant. It will be noticed that Mr. Garrison attempts no denial, makes no answer, to anything said by Sumner. He takes the ground that Grant and the Republican party cannot be separated, and that each Republican is responsible for and must sustain every act of Grant. He insists, with a logic that is laughable, that to pronounce Grant venal, self-seeking, and an unscrupulous usurper, is to pronounce the Republican party "to be equally corrupt and untrustworthy." This will be strange doctrine to the American people, and is of all others the most slavish that was ever uttered in a free Republic. Because the Republican party elected General Grant in 1868, must each man who voted for him be responsible for all the acts, personal and official, of omission and commission, that Grant has committed since then? And must the Republican party, though satisfied that he has been all that Mr. Sumner represents, forever sustain him? Why, if this doctrine be true in the case of Grant, was it not true in the case of Johnson, who, with all his faults, was personally honest, personally incorruptible, and never, however remotely, did an official act to promote a personal end? If Mr. Garrison's doctrine of responsibility and party fidelity be true, why did the Republican party so unanimously free themselves of personal allegiance to Andrew Johnson? Mr. Sumner tells the country the truth concerning General Grant. He compares his history with that of other Presidents; contrasts him personally, intellectually, and morally, and declares him inferior; contrasts his Administration with all that have preceded it, and declares it disgraceful and humiliating. He gives day and date to each specification, and arrays the facts in support of them all. Mr. Garrison probably never heard of these things before, and, in his resentment and disgust, has turned upon the accuser instead of the accused. He refuses to answer Sumner's great question, "Is this man fit to be President of an intelligent and free people?" and vents his indignation upon the man who proves the President to be an utter and humiliating failure as the Executive of the nation. Mr. Garrison cannot disguise how deeply mortified he is at the thorough exposure; and, while he dare not deny the truth of an accusation, indignantly reproaches Sumner for destroying the idol which he had been worshipping.

The Republican party, and Republicans individually, cannot be made responsible for Grant's personal or official shortcomings, except by their own choice. No more responsibility attaches to them for an act of venality on the part of the President than does for a like act on the part of a Constable elected by them; the responsibility begins when, knowing of the venality, they voluntarily approve it, and sustain the officer in his misconduct.

Mr. Sumner took the occasion of telling the Republican party the whole history of the President and his Administration; he did this in advance of the nominating Convention at Philadelphia, in order that no member of that body should vote without a full knowledge of the man. Unfortunately for the country and for the Republican party, the Philadelphia Convention is the creation of Grant,—a body called into existence through the agency of persons holding office directly or indirectly from him. It has been called to nominate Grant, and not to select a candidate for the Republican party; it no more represents the Republican party of the country than an equal number of clerks in the Treasury Department, or the force of the New York Custom House, can be considered as representing that party. What does that Convention care for an indictment of Grant? If an angel of light were to proclaim Grant's moral and personal unfitness for the Presidency, that Convention, composed of men holding office on condition of nominating him, would not be deterred. Though Mr. Sumner's arraignment of Grant is unanswerable, it will not shake the purpose of that Convention. The delegates do not meet to select a candidate, nor to consult the interests of either the Republican party or of the country; they meet to nominate Grant—the man who has appointed them to office.

But, if the appeal of Mr. Sumner falls upon ears that will not hear at Philadelphia, it will reach the larger and more attentive audience of the country. It will reach Republicans in every part of this land, who will heartily respond to his determination not to vote for a man who, elected by the Republican party to the Presidency, has used the office for personal purposes, and converted a responsible Constitutional Government into an irresponsible and personal Despotism. The Republicans of the United States will heartily show their sympathy with Mr. Sumner, in refusing to make themselves responsible for the past by the re-election of the man found to be incompetent and unfit for the high duties of President. Mr. Garrison, in his letter, but gives point to Mr. Sumner's speech. It is, in substance, What you say is true, but why say it? Why, on the very eve of the nomination, do you uncover this man, and exhibit his total unfitness? Had Sumner waited until after the nomination, he would have been open to the charge of allowing the Convention to commit a blunder, when he might have stopped it by a timely exposure. His speech was delivered at the right time. There is no denial of his accusations; no explanation of the array of acts of misconduct. Mr. Garrison is uncomfortable, because he cannot plead ignorance of Grant. With Sumner's speech before him, he has to voluntarily indorse and approve an Administration which he must hold in contempt. But Mr. Garrison cannot expect other Republicans to do this. The country will protest against any attempt of an Administration like Grant's to perpetuate its imbecility, its corruption, its nepotism, and its usurpations upon the people. However sorry Mr. Garrison may be that all this has been exposed by Sumner, the country will not share in his grief. On the contrary, it will rejoice that the exposure, the arraignment, and the conviction have taken place before it was too late to remedy the evil; and Republican voters will take especial pains at the polls to show that no Convention of office-holders has the power to compel free, intelligent Republicans to indorse incompetency, corruption, or dishonor in the administration of the Government.

### THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Philadelphia Convention meets to-day to sustain the Republican party. It will meet upon the assumption that the Republican party continues in existence to vote for the candidates of the Philadelphia Convention; that the candidates whom the Republican party sustains are voted for as the exponents of the Republican party; and that the Republican party consists of those who send delegates to Philadelphia and vote for its candidates. Thus the Republican party has resolved itself into the likeness of the mythical serpent that lived by perpetually consuming its own tail. If the large gathering of small people who, to-day, convene at Philadelphia, should draw up and adopt a candid, honest platform, which would exactly express their motives in assembling, it would read somewhat as follows:

WHEREAS, In past times, statesmen of political sagacity and courage, including Sumner, Seward, Lincoln, Lovejoy, Chase, Adams, Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, Wilmot, Palmer, Davis, Wells, Curtin, Stanton, and others, founded the Republican party, on the issue of hostility to slavery; and

WHEREAS, Through much tribulation the principles of this party at last rose to popularity and success, slavery was abolished, and a rebellion of the slaveholding States was suppressed, whereby the anti-slavery party gained as great prestige and power as the pro-slavery party had previously enjoyed; and

WHEREAS, This popularity of the anti-slavery party is now a convenient means in our hands of electing us and our friends to office; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to our unity and success that the country shall continue to suppose that we are still suppressing the rebellion and abolishing slavery, and must keep on doing so to the end of time; as our illustrious compatriots in Pennsylvania still kept on voting for General Jackson for years after that gentleman's untimely demise; and

WHEREAS, As a means to convince the country that we are still vigorously prosecuting the war and emancipating the slave, it is essential that the Ku-Klux should still rage, and that the Democracy should nominate a straight ticket; therefore, Resolved:

1. That the war is still pending.
2. That the immediate danger to which the country is now exposed is the repetition of the pro-slavery rebellion.
3. That the Ku-Klux are extant, and we solemnly agree to furnish Southern outrages to order, in any quantity needed to carry us in triumph through this campaign.
4. That, in these times of danger to the Republic, the demand for honesty, capacity, and a talent for civil affairs in our public officers, and especially in the heroes of the war, is splenetic, sore-headed, scurvy, and ungenerous; and that all who make this demand be, and they hereby are, expelled in disgrace from the Republican party, as no better than Liberals, Democrats, and Rebels in disguise.
5. That Greeley and Brown, Sumner, Trumbull, Adams, Davis, Schurz, Whittier, Palmer, and the like, though founders of the Republican party, are not Republicans, having been regularly expelled from the party by Grant, Babcock, Porter, Borie, Robeson, Creswell, Belknap, Murphy, Leet & Stocking, and so on, who never voted the Republican ticket, but who hold the party offices and divide its plunder.
6. That the object of the Federal Government is to buy up waste islands for missionary purposes, to dig up Chorpenning claims, Secor claims, Roach claims, Pennock gunboat claims, and other buried frauds on the Government, which successive Administrations have overruled, and pay them upon such terms as will enable Cabinet members to have a good time; to foster languishing steamship lines by furnishing the money to pay Borie's and Robeson's iron manufacturing neighbors in Philadelphia for iron steamships between our various ports and the Cannibal Islands; and to run the elections in the several States.
7. That the true enemies of the country are those who would divert the minds of the people from suppressing the most gigantic Rebellion the world ever saw, and would waste their energies on such political vagaries as reforming the Civil Service, equalizing and reducing taxation, and effecting a reconciliation with those very Rebels whose continuance in an attitude of hatred toward the Government is necessary to our political ascendency.
8. Believing that the task of maintaining a party organization in power, after the objects for which it was formed have been accomplished or abandoned, necessarily devolves on those who expect to profit by it, we welcome to our organization all the barnacles and bummers who make a profession of living on the people by keeping in office; and we adjure our entire people, like veritable Bourbons, to learn nothing which may tend to substitute reconciliation and friendship for the hatreds and animosities of the war, through which we are now passing.

We do not suppose the Philadelphians will frame their platform in exactly these words. But they ought to.

### CONVENTIONS AND PRINCIPLES.

The nomination of Horace Greeley at Cincinnati was based on the expectation that Grant would be renominated at Philadelphia. Some Republicans profess to see a deal of perfidy and recreancy to principles in the fact that Greeley will be voted for by the masses of those who have heretofore been Democrats and Rebels. This arises from the fact that some minds discern principles only as they may see them expounded or ratified by an organization. Others see a principle just as clearly, and are capable of maintaining it as vigorously, when favorite organizations oppose it, as when they adhere to it. Senators Trumbull, Sumner, and Schurz, for instance, in judging whether the President's project to annex San Domingo was or was not a Republican policy, would not need to consult any of the gentlemen who go to Philadelphia to define who do and who do not belong to the Republican organization. Yet there are not a few people in all parties who imagine that the divine Shekinah of Republican principles dwells only in the midst of a National Convention. Primary meetings, that consist of bummers and barnacles, select delegates who, individually, are of the same sort, and who meet in a National pow-wow, with six hundred others of like standard, where there is no more opportunity for deliberation of principles or discussion of candidates than in a bear-garden or a board of brokers, yet by some mysterious process the grand upshot of the assemblage of so many bummers and barnacles is a Pentecostal descent of the Spirit of Patriotism for the inspiration of the people. Of course, there are those who think that where seven or eight hundred seedy, place-hunting, County Court politicians are assembled together in one place, there Greeley, Sumner, Trumbull, and the independent press of the country can apply to know what Republican principles and sound statesmanship are, and also whether General Grant comprehends them. To them this gathering is a holy Convocation, an inspired Synod, an Œcumenical Council, from whose dictum there is no appeal. To our minds, however, it is apparent that most of the delegates who meet at Philadelphia have no special opportunities to arrive at sound and impartial judgments concerning political affairs; and most of them do not even care to do more than so trim their sails as to keep themselves and their friends in office. We would think it absurd to look to them for guidance as to the future course of the Republican party, or for that exercise of political forecast which would enable a journalist of to-day to plant himself upon policies to which his journal could safely and respectably adhere until they should meet with general acceptance.

The Philadelphia Convention contains not a single Reformer, and represents none. It consists of politicians who are seeking to use the accumulated momentum and prestige of the Republican party to promote personal ends merely, in opposition to the forward movement of the men who founded that party and made it what it has been.

The people will discover in due time whether the Shekinah of Republican principles dwells in the camp of the politicians or in that of the statesmen; whether it is with the Plunderers or the Reformers.

Thus far the calculations of those who nominated Greeley and Brown at Cincinnati have been more than fulfilled, and the progress of events justifies the expectation that they will be elected. Had the demoralization in the Grant party been greater than it is, the Democrats would have been more inclined to make a third nomination. Had the name of Grant been withdrawn, many Republicans might have rallied to the support of the candidate that would have been substituted. As it now stands, the battle promises to be as it was originally projected, between Greeley and Grant,—the latter representing the stolid abuses and despotisms growing out of the war, and the former representing Economy, Honesty, Reform, and Reconciliation.

### CITY EXPENDITURES.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council have reported the annual budget of appropriations for the present year. The amount proposed to be raised by taxation is $3,298,564. This is in addition to a tax of one mill for sewerage, one mill for water, and one-fifth of a mill for the Free Library, and $300,000 from licenses. This sum is the lowest that has been appropriated for several years. Several of the expenditures authorized last year were anticipated by the fire, and were thus saved. Other expenditures of an extraordinary character have been met, and will continue to be met, out of the canal fund received from the State. The fire, and the consequent derangement of the revenues, have brought the city to the condition of having no unexpended balances, so that all money hereafter to be expended must be raised by taxation, and each year's expenditure must be limited by each year's revenue.

The Committee deserve great credit for the courage they have shown in cutting down estimates, and rejecting all extravagance. In their entire budget there is not a single job. If the Council will now be as brave, and refuse all appeals from contractors and others anxious to feast upon the Public Treasury, they will render the city a great public service. This can only be done by resolutely opposing every attempt to increase the appropriations, or to add other objects to the report of the Committee. Once amend that report, and all will be at sea again.

### GILMORE IN PARLIAMENT.

Gilmore and his Jubilee, after having turned everyone's face towards Boston in this country; after having divided the interest in political campaigns; after having made everyone happy who can go to it, and everyone miserable who cannot, have now turned up in the English Parliament as a cause of trouble, the departure of the Band of the Grenadier Guards, to take part in the Jubilee,—being the immediate pretext for the introduction of P. S. G. and his big Jubilee. The Marquis of Hertford was the aggrieved individual. Pending the settlement of the Alabama Claims, it had aroused his indignation as a true Briton that a British band should go to Boston, and blow British bugles and British trumpets, pound British drums, and clash British cymbals, to an American audience, within sight of Bunker Hill Monument and Long Wharf. The Marquis of Hertford had heard that the Band of the Grenadiers was going, or had gone, and his gorge rose; whereupon he made the inquiry in Parliament whether such was the case; whereupon he was informed by the Marquis of Lansdowne that such was the case, and that Her Majesty the Queen, and the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, were responsible for this unpatriotic and abominable proceeding. The names and the positions of the indorsers caused the incensed Marquis to descend from his high horse and to content himself with declaring the act irregular. Granville defended it as a matter of international courtesy. It makes little difference to the Band, which is already on the ocean, heading Jubilee-wards and steering straight for Gilmore. We have no doubt that they will play their "level best," notwithstanding Parliamentary inquiries; and that, as patriotic, true-blue Britons, they will deliver "Rule Britannia" and God Save the Queen" with gallant cheek and strong lungs, and will do their best, while the diplomatists are haggling over indirect damages, protocols, and supplementary articles, to beat the Irish Constabulary Band, rehearsing through much brass the adventures of St. Patrick in the morning and the glories of Brian Boru; the Kaiser's Band, keeping its "Watch on the Rhine"; the French Band of the Garde Republicaine, thrilling the Yankees with the "Marseillaise"; Strauss, with his Beautiful Blue Danube; and Gilmore, urging on his brass-bound army to scale the dizzy heights of Yankee Doodle, and blow the glories of the Star Spangled all abroad. It would be the polite thing for P. S. G. to send a gilt-edged invitation to the Marquis of Hertford, and give him a front seat. A dinner at Parker's, a view of the Big Organ, a stroll around the banks of the placid Frog-Pond, and a clam-bake at Nahant, would thaw out the Marquis so that he could listen with delight to the inspiring strains of Hail Columbia, regard with peaceful eye the salt fish that watches over the General Assembly, and even pass with serenity that astonishing mounted Washington in the Public Gardens, which threatens every day to ride over into the suburbs. We venture to hope that Gilmore will do something of this kind, and not prejudice the Alabama business by precipitate rashness. The Alabama Claims are already sufficiently loaded down, without having a new counter-case filed, claiming damages, direct and indirect, growing out of the absence of the Band of the Grenadiers.

The letter which General Imboden has written to the Liberal meeting at New York is a straight-forward, manly, and noble utterance. The sentiment of this letter has already been embodied in the Cincinnati platform, and inspires the Liberal Reform movement. It is the antipodes of this sentiment that gives vitality and energy to the Administration party. It is by fanning the old embers into flame again that the office-holders hope to carry the election of General Grant. They have no desire that the South shall forget the folly of secession; no desire that she shall recuperate from the injuries which war has inflicted upon her; no desire that the dead issue of slavery, which provoked that war, shall be allowed to slumber as something irrevocably settled,—until they have assured the re-election of General Grant, and made their places and power sure for another four years. To accomplish this end, they have despatched an army of corrupt carpet-baggers to rule the South. They have interfered with State politics by the illegal use of military and naval force. They have weighed the Southern States down with a burden of debt from which, in some cases, there is no escape except by repudiation. They have blocked every avenue to the free and unrestricted exercise of political rights conferred by the Constitution. The war has been too recent for its memory to fade out, and so, by reviving the recollections of those terrible days, with their perils, and excitements, and glorious achievements, they seek to awaken again the old enthusiasms and the old enmities, and to array the North against the South at the polls, as they were formerly arrayed against each other on the battle-field. They deprecate the horrors of slavery as they did ten years ago. They inveigh against secession as they did then. They talk of rebels as they did then. They abuse Mr. Greeley for signing the bail-bond of Mr. Davis, after they had kept the latter in jail for three years, with no intention of ever trying him. Which of the two men occupies the most manly position,—General Grant, with his Ku-Klux act, and his carpet-baggers, and his Careys, and his bayonet rule; or General Imboden, pleading to let bygones be bygones, and, "whatever our conflicts may have been, to forget them, remembering only that we now have a common country and a common destiny, henceforward and forever." We do not forget that General Imboden rebelled against the authority of the law and sought to divide the Republic, but we submit that his concession is a manly protest against oppression, and that the concessor comes closer to the feelings of the people than the oppressor.

The nomination of Cardinal Prince Gustavus von Hohenlohe, by Bismarck, as Ambassador of the German Empire to the Holy See, the rejection of which has already been intimated, has not only disturbed the diplomatic relations between the Emperor and the Pope, but has also resulted in a very serious admonition to the Cardinal himself. As soon as he had received the news of his nomination, the Cardinal wrote to the Pope, acquainting him that the Emperor intended to charge him with a mission which might be as serviceable to the Church as it was honorable to the Pope and himself. He, therefore, had the most perfect confidence that His Holiness would gladly allow him to accept it. His Holiness, however, did not regard the matter in that light; but, on the other hand, wrote to the Cardinal that, instead of thinking about embassies to represent Protestant Princes and such vanities, he should remember that he was a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, "and that this high dignity, which far surpassed every earthly honor, likewise imposes on him the sacred duty of standing by the side of the captive Pontiff, a duty which the Cardinal seemed to have totally forgotten." This admonition is at least direct and unmistakable, and, should it not be heeded, the fate of Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe is not difficult to foresee.

The last political act of General Grant, prior to the meeting of his Convention, was to hold a renominating reception, at which his delegates were admitted, State by State, headed by his Senators and Representatives. We are not informed of what transpired there, except that General Grant condescended to pat them on the back for voting for him, and that his enthusiastic worshippers declared that they could scarcely restrain their impatience until the day for the assembling of the Convention, so great was their desire to vote for him. What they will do after they have voted for him, or what of happiness will be left in the world when they have accomplished this first, last, and only duty of a Republican, is difficult to conceive. It was entirely proper, however, that they should have been presented, and duly stamped, ticketed, and labelled for Philadelphia, as no packages can be received there which are not duly attested at these military headquarters.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee of South Carolina have published a card explaining and justifying their action in calling a State Convention. The Committee state that courtesy to the National Committee, as well as their duty to the people, required them to take some steps in the matter. They state that the National Democratic Convention will be forced, either to place its own candidates in the field, or to give its support—either open or implied—to those of the Cincinnati Convention; and that the South prefers almost unanimously the latter alternative. They leave the question of State representation at Baltimore to the Convention, but urge and advise that every legitimate means should be used to secure the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees.

The vexed question of John Summerfield's judicial position is at last settled by his resignation. We congratulate him on having made one decision, at least, which is in accordance with law and fact. It will give very general satisfaction. No Court of any kind of jurisdiction will venture to reverse it.

The New York journals report a steady decline in the value of suburban homes on Staten Island, by far the most healthful and beautiful suburb of the metropolis. There are conflicting opinions as to the particular agency to which the change is due, but all agree that the demand for rapid transit by rail and ferry, for which no adequate facilities have been provided, is driving many to the salt marshes of New Jersey, where the current of business life finds appreciation at the hands of enterprising railway managers. An instance of the depreciation in values on Staten Island is afforded by the sale of an elegant mansion and thirty acres of land for $30,500. Fifteen years since the ground would have been appraised at not less than $100,000, and the improvements thereon have cost $60,000.

A Convention to consider the practicability of narrow-gauge railroads has been called to meet at St. Louis on June 19. The Special Committee to prepare an address on the objects of the meeting has reported twelve points for discussion, embracing the comparative cost of constructing and operating broad and narrow gauge roads, and their relative efficiency in the development of new countries; the saving in dead weight to be effected by the narrow gauge; and the question whether its passenger-coaches can be made safe, comfortable, and popular with the travelling public. The Committee declares that no antagonism exists between the two systems; but that the narrow-gauge roads will prove powerful adjuncts, and, in many instances, make dividend-paying roads of sickly enterprises.

The Board of Health of New York incorporates in its annual report a paper by a prominent physician on the influence of tenement-houses. From this essay it appears that a disease termed "tenement-rot" has gained recognition among the causes of death; that in population to the square acre the tenement-house classes of New York considerably exceed those of London; and that the efforts of the Board of Health for six years have reduced the death-rate in the tenement-houses from 75 to 66 per cent. As commerce is gradually working its way northward, it is urged that the best means of relief for these unfortunates is to convert into model tenements the large storehouses in the lower wards of the city.

The police of San Francisco deal sternly with Chinese offenders. A murderer having been secreted in the Celestial quarter, a strict blockade over that section was in force at the latest advices. The small shops and brothels in Chinatown are owned and controlled by the various Chinese companies, who are daily losing a large revenue. The starving process will be continued until the demands of the authorities are complied with.

#### Greeley and the South.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Since the Cincinnati nomination, I have been frequently asked, "How is it that Southern men—yourself among them—are accepting Greeley, whose very name was smoke in your eyes in former days?" For which are several reasons: It is true his name was odious, and his paper so utterly obnoxious to us that, from some Post Offices, subscribers failed to receive it with any great certainty. But the question causing all that feeling is dead, and God forbid there shall be any resurrection of the corpse. As long as Slavery might live, Greeley would oppose it to the bitter end; and so long would animosity exist between him and the Slaveholders; but, when the day of death came, back went his sword into its sheath, and his first act (after the funeral, so to speak), was a deed of chivalrous kindness, which must endear him to every Southern heart not utterly cold or selfish. Because, no matter what faults it may be the fashion to attribute to Jefferson Davis, as a statesman, he was the deliberate choice of the Confederacy for its President, and, while his life trembled in the balance, the thought that we had placed him in that position—that his suffering was vicarious—carried a fresh pang to hearts whose last hope lay under the bloody sod of Gettysburg, or in the home rendered desolate by the March to the Sea. When the news of the release on bail was brought, and that Horace Greeley was bailsman, I suppose four out of every five laughed at what was thought to be such a palpable *canard*. And yet the act was perfectly characteristic of the man and a thorough harmony with all that went before. To "know you are right, and then go ahead," seems to have been his motto in the past, and I think we may assume it will be so in the future. Though I have always been a Democrat, and what you choose to call a Rebel, yet such is my faith in the sterling honesty of the old man that, if I had a thousand votes, they should all be cast for Greeley; and I sincerely trust the Democratic party will not be moved by the Devil of Discord to run any opposition ticket, which will only make so many more innings scored up to Grant's side. But, let the Northern Democrats do as they will, we Southern men can trust Greeley, and we mean to show it. Politicians of the Stephens stamp, whose parturition is always a cross birth, will oppose him, but with no more effect on the result, than the false twang of a single fiddle-string on the overpowering harmony of Gilmore's concert. Alex. Stephens never forgave Jefferson Davis for being President, and shows his dyspeptic malice by trying to damage the cause of the man who befriended him; but, as the good-natured coal heaver said when asked why he allowed his wife to beat him, "it amuses her, and don't hurt I." We have tried Mr. Grant sufficiently, and do not thank him one particle for removing our political disabilities at the eleventh hour,—knowing well it was only a cheap bait, which will not bring him a single vote. Black and white will both go for Old Honesty, because both have confidence that he deserves the soubriquet.

DIXIE.

## NEW YORK.

### Discovery of Some of Captain Kidd's Treasure.

### The "May-Walk" of the Sunday-Schools.

### Something About Thomas Nast, the Caricaturist.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 31.

You have all heard of

Captain Robert Kidd,
As he sailed,
As he sailed;

and all the rest of it. How, among other amiable little peccadilloes,

He read his Bible o'er,
As he sailed,
As he sailed;
And he murdered William Moore,
And buried him by the shore,
Where he left him in his gore,
As he sailed.

Which it was that did so much sailing just about those gory days, whether William or Robert, I can't exactly say; I am disposed, however, to think, judging from the course of the narrative, as it sails, as it sails, that William was then past his sailing days, having been quietly planted in the sand by Robert, as if Bill was an oyster, and Bob proposed to fish him out at some other day and sell him for an overgrown "Shrewsbury" or "Saddle Rock." Neither do I know why Wobert murdered Billiam, as they sa—etc., unless it was that Wobert discovered that his friend at one time,

Had cash galore,
A "jolly golden store;"

and that when that amiable lamb, Wobert the Kyd, had begged, and borrowed, and got his friend to pay for uncounted drinks, and to sign his bank paper for him, etc., etc., till he found that it was utterly impossible to make any more money out of him, and that

He couldn't squeeze out any more,—

that is, he couldn't squeeze any more out of Moore,—then he pleasantly murdered him as a joke.

However, never mind Moore about William. Certain it is that this same Captain Ki or *y d* or *dd* was in the habit of dashing upon unarmed merchant-vessels with his crew of bloodthirsty cut-throats, appropriating the goods and cargo, and then burning the ship, having previously compelled the passengers to "walk the plank."

This gallant example was, as we know, imitated, during our late "unpleasantness," by the hero, Raphael Semmes, who, with his fast and heavily armed Alabama, was in the habit of capturing and burning unarmed vessels. He didn't make his passengers walk the plank, but he would rob them and set them ashore in Confederate ports, starving and nearly naked, to be taken to Andersonville or other prisons; a performance by the side of which Kidd's speedier murders were infinitely merciful.

There can be no doubt that Kidd and his men really

BURIED GREAT AMOUNTS

of gold and silver treasure in the shape of coin and plate, as well as a smaller value of precious stones, at various points along the northern coasts of Long Island and the eastern shores of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, as well as on the edges of the sundry semi-islets of Rockaway, Far Rockaway, Sandy Hook, and along the banks of the many estuaries and small harbors which are found within a hundred miles of New York in either direction, north or south.

At various times within the last fifty years, or within the memory of the present generation, amounts of gold and silver coin have been accidentally found in larger or lesser sums. Naturally, those who have found the most have said the least, and how much has really been picked up no one can tell. At no time, however, within the memory of the present living people, have there been lacking plenty of persons, half-cracked and crazy, according to their neighbors, who gave up all or the greater part of their time

IN SEEKING FOR "KIDD'S MONEY."

Not only along the ocean-beaches already mentioned have the sands been dug over and over again by enthusiastic miners for ready-coined gold, but there is scarcely a square rod on either shore of the Hudson, for half a mile back from the water, that has not been dug and re-dug, and then dug again, in the hope of finding this treasure.

Spiritualists, fortune-tellers, dreamers, table-tippers, old negro prophets, seers, second-sight men, astrologers, and all the humbugs of this sort, have tried their skill in pointing out the lucky spots.

Nothing good has ever come of these would-be supernatural revelations,

SAVE IN A SINGLE INSTANCE,

that ever I heard of.

A gentleman owning a most valuable and beautiful country residence on Staten Island (about five miles from New York, and which has been appropriately called the "Isle of Wight" of America), and who is possessed of a magnificent fortune, which a most extensive business serves to continually augment,—who has talented sons, lovely daughters, and seemingly everything else the heart of man could desire,—has still this skeleton in his house: He is afflicted with a spiritualistic wife,—a woman who kept his rooms filled with the whole table-tipping tribe of parasites, to the infinite disgust of her husband. He bore it all as well as he could, however, trusting to time and the proverbial fickleness of the female heart to turn her attention to something not so silly.

Returning home one day, somewhat unexpectedly, in the early afternoon, he found his wife and a whole crowd of long-haired, hungry humbugs in great excitement about a huge, cellar-like hole in the middle of the lawn, immediately before his parlor-windows. Four or five stalwart Irishmen were engaged in the labor of digging the hole bigger and deeper. Accustomed as he was to the vagaries of his spouse, my friend took even this outrage complacently, but still ventured to ask, humbly, an explanation of the engineering operations.

His wife then at once introduced to his notice a notorious table-tipping woman, who informed him that she had received a communication from the other spheres, which convinced her that there were forty large chests of Kidd's money and jewels, be the same more or less, buried in that spot.

The much-enduring man turned away with a remark, uttered under his breath, which, I have been informed, was neither complimentary to the "medium," nor characteristic of his usual pious frame of mind, and left the perspiring Milesians to their labors.

In the course of a few hours, the human excavating machines reached a rock-stratum, so solid and far-extending that it was evident that blasting was the only resort if they wanted to go any deeper. The wife did not like to venture on this; and, indeed, the medium then intimated that she had made a slight error in her calculations, and that the hole should have been only a few hundred feet, or miles, farther to the north-east.

The digging was therefore abandoned by the lady of the house. Not so, however, by her husband, who, thinking he saw a quiet way of taking a thunderous vengeance, set some fellows at work to blast out the rock. This was done more to quiet his dear wife's nerves, by the half-hourly explosion and the perpetual smell of powder-smoke, than for any hope or expectation of finding water,—that being what he had announced as his desire. To his great surprise (and disappointment, for I believe he'd have been glad to keep up the blasted or blasting noise till this time), after a couple of days the men actually struck a most bountiful and excellent spring of cold, pure water, which is in use at this time.

This is the only good I ever knew of deliberately digging for Kidd's money; and when I state that, in two days afterward, the medium ran away with her hostess' two best silk dresses and all the silver spoons in the house, I have only set down the inevitable sequel.

*But*—one day last week, three young fellows, brothers, who were engaged off the Jersey shore, near Staten Island, in dredging for oysters, chanced to bring up on their oyster-tongs a number of old,

DISCOLORED SILVER COINS.

They kept at work, and in the course of the afternoon, they fished out over a hundred of the quaint, black-looking old relics of a former age. The brothers would gladly enough have kept the discovery to themselves, but, on these oyster-beds, the boats work so closely together that such a find was soon discovered by their companions, and reported.

Before 9 o'clock next morning the whole surface of the bay was black with boats, the eager occupants of which were all busily engaged in fishing out "Kidd's money." Up to the present time several hundred coins have been offered for sale, most of which have been quickly bought up by lovers of curiosities, at prices from twice to twenty times the value of the silver by weight. The coins are many of them Spanish, Portuguese, and French, and all bear evidence of having been under salt water for many years.

It is reasonable enough to suppose them part of Kidd's treasure; in fact, there seems to be no other reasonable way of accounting for their presence there. It is said that certain lucky ones have succeeded in finding and raising to the surface

A PECK OR MORE

of the much-coveted coins. How this may be I can't say, for as yet I haven't seen what would amount, in all, to more than about a quart.

This week we have what has been generally adopted by our Protestant Sunday Schools in place of the old-fashioned "May-Day Dance,"—a sort of complex ceremonial which they denominate

THE "MAY-WALK."

You see, the first day of May in this climate is altogether too early in the year to get the poor little children out in their white dresses and blue ribbons, unless you want them all to shiver themselves to death. So they very sensibly postpone the affair for four weeks, till the very last day of the month, whereby several advantages are secured. In the first place, the cold weather has gone, and we are tolerably certain of a warm, pleasant day. Then there are plenty of flowers in bloom to be had for the asking, and the public parks have by this time got into their prettiest spring dress. Then—and this, perhaps, is the great thing in the little ones, after all—the strawberries are ripe, and are just in their prime, so that the very finest, biggest, and sweetest are just now in the market, and in such quantities as to make them cheap.

So, on the day of the "May-Walk," each Sunday School convenes at its own church, and then joins in a grand procession, marching to some near-by park, or garden, where they have a pleasant time for a few hours in play. In the later afternoon, each school returns to its own church, where, in the parlors or other suitable rooms, is laid out an abundance of berries, ice-cream, cake, oranges,—in short, such a collation as will rejoice the youthful heart, and stomach.

THE ONE MOST NOTICEABLE

modern feature of these gatherings is the comparative absence of the old-fashioned, long-winded speeches, with which prosy, but well-meaning, men used to torture the children and glorify themselves. The schools are nowadays under the charge of able, competent, *sympathizing* Superintendents; all of whom have children of their own, and who have no more hesitation or remorse in choking off a long-winded, wordy old donkey, than they would have in kicking an ugly dog out doors, or suppressing any other nuisance which annoyed the little ones.

THOMAS NAST,

the caricaturist of *Harper's Weekly*, a young man who has done some great work in the past, but who, of late, for several months, has allowed his pencil to portray the blackguardism of certain partisan minds which seem to have the sole control in *Harper's*, has recently received an invitation to make some pictures for a prominent London fashion journal entitled *Vanity Fair*, the leading characteristic of which is its masterly caricature-portraits of public men. It selects statesmen, actors, painters, dramatists, poets; in fact, any and every man who has made a strong mark before the world, is a fair candidate for pictured immortality in *Vanity Fair*. The enterprise has been a great success in its English phases, and now Nast has been engaged to "do" some American portraits; and I am told that he has already sent on his earliest sketches.

The story of Tommy Nast's artistic career is a little peculiar. His father was a professional musician, and, when I first knew Tommy, the old gentleman was playing that extention brass, shove-out-and-pull-back, force-pump sort of old-fashioned horn they used to have in bands (a friend says it is called a trombone), in the orchestra of Wallack's old theatre, corner of Broom and Broadway, at $10 a week. Nast senior, wanted Tommy to become a musician, and, to that end, used to thrash him with a leather strap most enthusiastically and faithfully, in order to make him learn the scales on the violin. Thomas, however, had a genius for drawing, and knew it. He used to beg his father to permit him to become an artist, to all of which the truly conscientious old German gentleman (now many years dead) would reply with additional doses of strap.

At last, young Thomas became acquainted with Mr. Berghaus, now, and for more than a dozen years, one of Frank Leslie's chief artists; and to Berghaus, who was also a German he confided all his woes. He showed his drawings to Berghaus, and to Sol Eytinge, who is one of our most delicate and fanciful American draughtsmen, and who was at that time with Leslie; and they, seeing there was really something in the boy, then 11 years old, advised him to continue in his efforts to convince his father that he could earn more money as an artist than as a musician.

Tommy went home that night, and to the German parent, having come home at 12 m. (midnight), he thus remarked:

Father, I must be an artist. If you let me go and learn to draw, in a year or two I can earn $20 a week; and, in a few years after that, I can bring in from $50 to $75 every week; if you make me learn music, I may slave all my life, and I shall very likely find myself at 50 years old just where you are now, playing for ten poor dollars a week in somebody's band, liable to a discharge any minute, and out of an engagement a quarter of the year, even when things are at their best."

Whether it was the argument or the determination of young Nast to learn to draw in spite of the paternal forbidding that carried the point, I know not; certain it is, however, that, the next day, Tommy Nast entered Frank Leslie's employ, and was assigned a desk between Berghaus and Eytinge, which two thorough artists and amiable gentlemen gave Nast all the regular instruction he has ever had.

The young artist more than kept his word; in less than a year he could earn, not $20, but thrice that, on Leslie's paper alone, besides making as much more on outside work. His father lived to see that his son was right, and to see that son bringing home his hundred dollars in gold every Saturday night, while he was humbly toiling away for the same old hardly earned ten dollars.

Nast's industry and imaginative genius rapidly carried him forward in the profession, and I presume that, for the past ten years, there has not been a week when his work, taking his cartoons for illustrated papers, his illustrations of books and other business has not been been equal to at least $50 a day, and up to three times that sum.

Nast's mother is a thorough German, a most estimable woman, I am told, and excellent mother,—but she cannot speak, or could not when I saw her first and last, a dozen words of English.

Several years ago Nast was introduced to an English family, consisting of the father, mother, son, and three daughters. The mother is a fine specimen of the thorough-bred English lady, and her daughters are like unto her. The mother is an aunt of James Parton, the biographer,—he who has written the Lives of Andrew Jackson, Aaron Burr, Horace Greeley, etc., and who is known all over the country as one of the most versatile and accomplished magazinists and men of letters in the land. The eldest daughter, Sallie, of this lady (Mrs. Edwards) Mr. Thomas Nast married some nine years ago. They have had three children; all, I think, now living. So, you see, if the caricaturist dies he leaves abundant material for a new generation.

NEIL MACNEIL.

#### The Democracy.

YORKVILLE, Kendall Co., Ill., May 27.

*To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The American people are again on the eve of a great election, which, in its results, will determine our history for the next four years. Shall that history be written in the blood and tears of millions of American freemen, or shall it be written on the glad hearts and happy faces of a nation redeemed, reinvigorated, prosperous, and united? In my opinion, the only course for patriotic citizens to take is to at once advance the banner of reform, under the leadership of Greeley and Brown. I have always been a Democrat, caring more for principles than men, only asking that men shall be honest, and capable, and sound in principle, to entitle them to my support. The platform adopted at Cincinnati awakens and thrills a sympathetic chord in every Liberal Democrat's heart, and the letters and speeches of Greeley and Brown show that they honestly believe in the principles there enunciated. No one denies the honesty of these gentlemen. I think no one who will carefully examine their characters will deny that they are capable; why, then, shall the Democratic party refuse to indorse them? The cry that it will break up the Democratic party will amount to but little to men who know that as a useful organization it is already dead and buried; its mission is done; and holding periodical wakes over its corpse will only serve the purpose of creating a stench, and jeopardizing the success of the principles which we believe in, and desire to have successfully carried out. The hope of the South and of the Nation, to-day, rests in the broad principles of Liberalism; and, whether you call it Liberal Democracy or Liberal Republicanism, it is still the same. The Liberal Republicans have indorsed it; the Young Democracy have indorsed it; it now only remains for the Bourbon Democracy to change their base, abandon that leadership which has brought to them nothing but defeat and disgrace, and, purified by the stern teachings of adversity, they may yet do valiant work in the new Army of Reform. The Bourbon Democracy, possibly, may have the naming of the next President; but their choice is limited to only two men,—Grant or Greeley. By choosing to make Grant President,—and a third nomination is the most effective mode they could select,—they perpetuate Corruption, Bayonet-Rule, National Dishonor, Southern Bankruptcy, Northern Poverty, Sectional War, Sectional Hatred, and National Emasculation; by supporting Greeley, they will secure Peace, Plenty, Local Self-Government, Honesty, and Efficiency in the Public Service, Respect for our Nation Abroad, and Quiet and prosperity at home. I do not believe that the masses of the Democratic party desire a third nomination, and, if the politicians succeed in repeating the New York folly of 1868, I am not with them, and I believe the Democratic masses will repudiate such action, vote untrammelled by party ties, and thus give a final quietus to that unquiet ghost which has haunted the American continent for the last four years.

J. A. GILLIAM.

NILES, Mich., May 29.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: The telling blows that THE TRIBUNE is striking for Greeley are highly appreciated by many of us, who have become disgusted with the stubborn persistency of the Chicago *Times* and Detroit *Free Press* (so long our favorite papers), in refusing to acknowledge the situation, and maintain and advocate the measures inaugurated at the Cincinnati Convention, which are destined, in spite of all opposition or ridicule, to command the support of the masses, and eventually prevail, and place one of the best of men at the head of our government,—a man whom all, without distinction of party, will delight to honor. Popular sentiment is fast yielding to the mighty power for truth, which must prevail, and, ere the ides of November, sweep the country as by storm. For the part you are acting, you have the thanks of very many new readers of THE TRIBUNE in Niles, among whom is counted your humble servant.

C. M. ALWARD.

## THE ASPINWALL AFFAIR.

### The Virginius, Kansas, and Pizarro.

Our readers were informed at the time of the virtual blockade of an American vessel at Aspinwall by a Spanish man-of-war and of her rescue by the firmness of General C. G. Perry, our Counsel at that port, and Commander White, of the Kansas. We had the pleasure of meeting General Perry, yesterday, and are indebted to him for much valuable information in regard to the topography of the Isthmus of Panama and other matters. His conduct in this whole affair shows him to be a man of cool judgment, and possessed a devotion to the honor and the interests of his country that knows no swerving.

The following particulars in relation to the commander of the Spanish man-of-war, and of the Virginius and the Kansas, are taken from the Washington *Chronicle*:

It is now about nine months since the Virginius, an American merchant trader, put into the port of Porto Bello in distress, principally for the want of coal. She finally made the port of Aspinwall, and run a short distance up Fox River. This was on a Sunday morning in July. Monday morning Captain Brown, of the Virginius, took his ship's papers to the Consulate, where they were declared to be correct, and the Captain was given a certificate of deviation from voyage. It was after this examination that the vessel was run up Fox River. On Tuesday a

SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR,

the Tornado, Captain Navaretti, made the port of Aspinwall. The Captain sent word to Consul Perry that he would call upon him, but not in an official capacity. He did so; but during the interview not a word was said in regard to the Virginius. Wednesday Captain Navaretti sent a communication to the Prefect of Colon (Spanish for Columbus), and the name used by the Spaniards for Aspinwall, which, by the way, is the first land Columbus stepped his foot on after he sighted American shores. In this communication the Captain stated that he claimed the Virginius as a pirate, and that he wished her delivered over to him as such. The Prefect then communicated with General Perry officially in regard to the nationality of the Virginius. Over the seal of the Consulate, General Perry informed him that the Virginius was an

AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSEL,

owned in New York, with register, articles, and crew list issued by the Custom House authorities of New York city; and that he had examined her papers, found them correct, and that they were on deposit at the office of the Consulate. The Prefect then communicated these facts to Captain Navaretti, but the Captain was not satisfied with this result and he made a further request of the Prefect, who then communicated with the President of the Sovereign State of Panama. On receipt of this despatch the President and Secretary of State of Panama came to Aspinwall and had an interview with Captain Navaretti.

After this our Consul received a communication from the President of the Sovereign State of Panama, stating that an official despatch addressed to the Prefect of Colon had been received, but, under the circumstances, did not deem it sufficient to relieve the Virginius from suspicion, and they most respectfully requested copies of the Virginius' papers.

General Perry acknowledged the receipt, and stated in reply that he thought it strange that when he had assured the authorities, under the seal of the United States, that the Virginius was a regular merchant vessel, with her papers correct and on file at the Consulate, they were not satisfied; and that he most respectfully declined furnishing a copy, but added that he should be happy to exhibit them if they would do him the honor to call at the consulate. On receipt of

GENERAL PERRY'S REPLY

the President and Secretary of State returned to Panama, where a meeting was held, and where they decided to address a third communication to the United States Consul. This communication was of extreme length, reviewing in part former communications, and stating that they were unable to decide the question before them without copies of the Virginius' papers, and they must therefore demand the papers. When our Consul received this he was considerably exercised as to whether or not his action would be approved by our Government, but, on reflection, he decided to

FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE,

so he sent a short, pointed communication, stating that he was appointed United States Consul to the United States of Colombia, and not to the sovereign State of Panama, and he considered that he had sole jurisdiction over the question pending before them, and that he should still refuse to furnish copies of the Virginius' papers unless ordered to do so by the Department of State at Washington, or the United States Minister Resident at Bogota, General Hulburt. On receipt of this the President of the sovereign State of Panama,

ISSUED A DECREE,

in which it was set forth that, owing to their being unable to obtain copies of the Virginius' papers, they were at a loss to decide the points of controversy. The copy of this report was sent to the commander of the Spanish man-of-war; another to the agents of the Virginius, and the third to the Secretary of Foreign Legations at Bogota, together with copies of all of the correspondence.

The fourth copy, intended for the Consul, was retained for several days, preventing him from forwarding a copy of the same with his despatch to Minister Hulburt, but arriving just in time for the mail to New York, Mr. Perry was enabled to forward a copy to the Department of State, at Washington. Shortly after this the Tornado sailed for Havana, returning in a few days with fresh evidence, as was said, that the Virginius was a pirate, and that it was determined to capture her. Subsequently the action of the United States Consul at Aspinwall was appproved by the Government at Panama.

Explanations were also made to General Hulburt, and, in the meantime, Secretary Fish approved General Perry's action. And the tone of the Government at Panama wholly changed toward Consul Perry, and everything remained quiet, notwithstanding one, and sometimes two, Spanish men-of-war were always watching the Virginius.

The Virginius came down Fox River into the harbor of Aspinwall, and the Pizarro at the same time anchored near her, and was ready to fire upon her should she attempt to leave the port. There was a rumor in circulation that the Pizarro was to fire upon the Virginius, and that Colombians had been requesting the authorities to remove any vessels belonging to them out of range of the Pizarro's guns, and as great excitement and indignation prevailed among the Americans, General Perry deemed it requisite to immediately communicate with the President of Panama, which he did by sending a telegram, asking if there was any truth in the report that the Government anticipated any demonstration from the Pizarro in the harbor of Panama, or if the Colombian citizens had been requested by the Government to remove their vessels out of range.

The reply of the President was to the effect that there was not the least foundation for such a rumor. It was evident, however, that they expected some demonstration, as one or two vessels had been moved to the upper part of the harbor. The following day General Perry proceeded to Panama, where he had a personal interview with the President, and he returned accompanied next day by the President to Aspinwall.

When he (the President of Panama) made a formal protest against any further demonstrations from the Pizarro toward the Virginius, and asked what his instructions were respecting her, the commander of the Pizarro replied, but declined giving any information regarding his instructions, as they were of a strictly private nature. The Virginius was moored close to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's dock, where the repairs to her boilers were continued, the Pizarro remaining at her anchorage constantly watching her every movement, and upon the slightest movement of the Virginius' paddle wheels, got up steam and was prepared to fire.

At this juncture our Consul addressed an official despatch to the Department of State, at Washington, saying that although one or two men-of-war had been ordered to Aspinwall with the object of assisting him and protecting American property, not one had arrived. He deemed the presence of the Pizarro in the Bay of Aspinwall, watching American merchant vessels, an insult to his country, and requested once more that a man-of-war be sent to that port.

On receipt of this despatch at Washington, the United States steamship Wyoming was ordered to proceed to Aspinwall with all possible speed, a notice of which Mr. Perry saw published in the press despatches, but failing to receive any official communication in regard to the matter from the Department, he waited until the Wyoming was twenty-one days overdue, when the United States steamer Kansas fortunately came into port for mail and provisions for the surveying expedition at Nicaragua. Lieutenant Commander White at once sent a boat to the Consul.

Mr. Perry proceeded on board, and, after a long interview with the Commander, decided to employ the Kansas to convey the Virginius to Puerto Cabello, or as far seaward as necessary. Lieutenant Commander White, however, advised Mr. Perry to wait until the Wyoming arrived, as she might bring special instructions regarding the Virginius. The Wyoming being so long overdue, Mr. Perry did not deem it advisable to detain the Virginius in port any longer, as the Captain of said vessel was ready to clear his ship and anxious to go to sea. The Consul did, however, deem it proper to detain the Virginius until the arrival of the mail from Washington, but, receiving no special instructions from the Department, he at once told Commander White, stating that he had made up his mind to despatch the Virginius on the following day. Commander White exhibited the greatest determination, and said that he was willing and anxious to protect American interests, and if Mr. Perry would address an official communication to him respecting the intended departure of the Virginius, he would put his ship in fighting-trim, and protect the Virginius from any molestation from the Pizarro. Accordingly, at 10 o'clock next day, Mr. Perry sent his official compliments to Commander White. Soon after the delivery of the despatch, Mr. Perry went on board the Kansas, where he delivered all the papers of the Virginius to Commander White for examination, to prevent any question arising hereafter in regard to their authenticity. The papers were examined on deck, in presence of a number of officers, during which time the Commander of the Pizarro had glasses raked upon the Kansas, watching every movement. After the examination Lieutenant White being entirely satisfied turned to proceed to his cabin, when Mr. Perry remarked to him that as he passed the Pizarro he noticed she was fully prepared for action, Commander White replied that he thought not more so than the Kansas, and said, "Stop here a moment and I'll show you." It being the first time that Mr. Perry had been on board of a man-of-war when she was fully prepared for action, he was not a little surprised to see the decks sanded down, every man at his post, guns loaded and everything in readiness for an engagement; and as they turned to enter the cabin Commander White handed Mr. Perry a letter addressed to his wife, saying, "from what I have seen on board the Pizarro, and from reports which seem to be well authenticated, I expect to see action, and, although I feel perfectly confident that the Kansas is more than an equal, something may happen to prevent my return, and if you should not hear from me again send this letter to my wife. Mr. Perry took the letter; he was almost affected to tears, and realized fully the responsibility assumed. Mr. Perry turned away, and Mr. White addressed an official communication to the Commander of the Pizarro, and a copy of Mr. Perry's despatch to him. Everything being in readiness, Commander White introduced an officer of the Kansas to take Mr. Perry on board the Virginius. Reaching the deck of the ship he met Captain Brown, and delivered him the papers of the ship in presence of the officer of the Kansas, when they were again examined, the Spanish Commander watching every motion, as before.

Mr. Perry was then landed on shore, and the officer returned to the Kansas, stopping by the way to deliver Commander White's communication to the Captain of the Pizarro. At this time, probably not a human being was left in a habitation on the island. The docks and the beach were lined with human beings—excitement was most intense. The black smoke was pouring out of the funnels of both the Pizarro and the Virginius, with a full head of steam. The Pizarro was blowing off at every [illegible] while the Kansas exhibited not the slightest appearance of having steam up. [illegible] o'clock precisely, on Saturday, the 27th April, the Virginius lifted her anchor, and the moment she moved her paddle wheels for a start both the Kansas and the Pizarro slipped their anchors and got under way. Captain Brown having been instructed to run between the Pizarro and the city, so as to prevent the Spaniard firing upon her until the Kansas could get in position, he attempted to do so when, as was expected, the Pizarro headed her off, and the Virginius backed water, the Kansas meantime gradually dropping down nearer the Pizarro, enabled the Virginius to steam closely under the [illegible] of the Spanish vessel-of-war, and thus getting on the outer side of the Kansas. [illegible] the Spaniard could possibly fire upon [illegible] this time she was entirely out of gun[illegible] and it was supposed that Commander W[illegible] was placing his vessel in position to d[illegible] the Virginius from the Tornado. How[illegible] this course being run but a few min[illegible] both vessels again met on their regular [illegible] and proceeded to sea.

At about 7 o'clock Mr. Perry was [illegible] little surprised to see the Kansas enter the harbor. He at once went on board, [illegible] received the hearty congratulations of the brave Commander and his officers. There seemed to be great disappointment among the entire crew that they had no opportunity to fight the Pizarro. Both felt gratified that no shot had been exchanged. Commander and officers of the Kansas delighted that there was a Consul at Aspinwall who had the determination to protect American interests and the authority of the United States, and thus ended peaceably what seemed at one time a sure precursor of war.

### POLITICAL.

The Effingham (Ill.) *Register* believes the majority for Greeley will be not less than [illegible] the Fifteenth District. James C. Allen, [illegible] Eden, and John Schoifield are talked of for Congress.

—A Greeley meeting in Cumberland County, Illinois, last Friday, was addressed by [illegible] Schoifield, of Marshall, and O. B. Ficklin, of Charleston, both distinguished Democrats; by J. N. Gwin, member of the Liberal State Committee, and W. Haddock, editor of the [illegible] Effingham, both Republicans.

—In the Seventeenth District of Illinois, [illegible] is no lack of Congressional timber. The District gave Grant 1,617 majority, but is now claimed to be good for Greeley by fully 2,000 votes. For Congress, on the Greeley ticket, there are [illegible] Gus. A. Kœrner, of Belleville, William R. [illegible]son, of Waterloo, and C. A. Walker, of C[illegible]ville; and, on the Grant ticket, John B. [illegible] present Representative, William H. Under[illegible] Judge Joseph Gillespie, A. W. Metcalf, W[illegible] C. Flagg, and General John I. Rinaker. W[illegible] C. Shirley is running for a straight Democratic nomination.

—The Lawrence (Kan.) *Republican-Journal*, since the return of its editor, T. D. Thacher, takes the position that Grant stands in the [illegible] of continued unity of the Republican party.

—The Atchison (Kan.) *Champion* has put [illegible] Horton in training as a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Pomeroy.

—The Nebraska Democratic Convention is [illegible]ed to meet at Lincoln June 20, and the Omaha *Herald* accompanies the call with a double-leaded editorial to the effect that Democrats [illegible] no longer hesitate to indorse Greeley, "[illegible] such leading journals as the *World* and Chicago *Times* are thundering appeals for the nomination of Judge Davis at Baltimore, through a [illegible]tric ring, that already owns him."

—This is how public opinion for Grant is manufactured in Wisconsin:

The *Republican Leader*, of LaCrosse, publishes an article from the Racine *Journal*, showing the people of Racine supports Grant as one [illegible]. The *Journal* is edited by the Postmaster of Racine. Then the Postmaster of Racine publishes an article from the *Republican Leader*, edited by Assessor Taylor and Postmaster Seymour, contributed to by Pension Agent Kel[illegible], Deputy Assessor Taylor, and Land Office [illegible]ton, etc., showing that the Republicans are unanimous for Grant, with the exception of a few "*Liberals*," who don't amount to anything [illegible]larly. Thus you see everything runs smoothly.

—The Territory of Wyoming has no vote in the Presidential election; nevertheless, when it was suspected at Washington that Major C[illegible] Howe was not "sound on Grant," his official head went into the basket, and Frank Wolcott was appointed United States Marshal.

—There is, as usual, a split in the Republican ranks in Dakota. W. W. Brookings claims [illegible] the regular candidate for Delegate in Congress, and Colonel G. C. Woody also claims a [illegible] nomination. W. A. Burleigh, of the National Republican Committee, is expected to come out [illegible] independent candidate, and Armstrong, [illegible]cratic, will be in the field for re-election.

—The Woman Suffrage party, having [illegible] Mr. Greeley and his platform, have appointed a committee of seven ladies to attend the Philadelphia Convention. What then?

—Franklin Stearns, of the Republican [illegible] Committee, is President of the Greeley Campaign Club of Richmond Va.; and among the Vice-Presidents are Judge Robert Ould, Judge J[illegible] Meredith, General J. D. Imboden, General [illegible]ley T. Johnson, W. B. Isaacs, William S. [illegible] and other prominent citizens.

—Since Forney and Cameron "kissed and made up," it is given out that Forney [illegible] knew that Cameron was a statesman, and Cameron always stuck to it that Forney was [illegible]

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

The Chicago *Times* thinks that, two or [illegible] weeks ago, Mr. Greeley might have had a chance, but declares he has none now. [illegible] *Times* has not heard from the Democratic Conventions in Tennessee, New York, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Does it think a double-leaded leader in the *Times* was more important than the proceedings in these States?

—George W. Schuyler, late Republican Treasurer of New York, heads a call of Republican citizens of Ithaca in favor of Greeley.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Post* says:

Mr. David Clark, of this city, who was appointed by the Cincinnati Convention member of the Liberal Republican National Committee for Connecticut, has issued an address to the people of the State, which is published herewith. [illegible] daily receipt of letters urging the call of a Convention to ratify the Greeley and [illegible] ticket, but says that, upon consultation, [illegible] been deemed best to defer action until after the National Conventions at Philadelphia and Baltimore. He urges the organization of Greeley Clubs all over the State without delay.

—The Milwaukee *News* says:

The Hon John A. Rice, of Merton, Waukesha County, called yesterday at the *News* office. [illegible] was State Senator from Waukesha County in 1870-71, was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor last year, and is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. [illegible] not attend its recent meeting in this city. [illegible] forms us that he thinks friends of Greeley [illegible] be elected delegates to Baltimore. He [illegible] tising physician, and says that in the [illegible] part of Waukesha County, and in the neighboring counties to which his practice visits extend, in his judgment [illegible] nine-tenths of the Democrats and one-[illegible] Republicans are favorable to Greeley's [illegible]

—Out of the fifty Democratic papers in [illegible] there are about six that want straight-out Democratic nominations at Baltimore. The [illegible] Republican press is unanimously for it.

—Professor Liebig, in a lecture on [illegible] that "People were foolish in using [illegible] poison their enemies, for the [illegible] grain can be traced in the stomach [illegible] the person should die it remains there [illegible] Arsenic is so injurious when used in [illegible] materials that he even objects to children [illegible] green-covered school books.

—Miss Jane Parker, of Pittsfield, [illegible] last week from the effects of pricking [illegible] with a pin while washing some [illegible] before. Her arm began to swell [illegible] fore anything could be done to check [illegible] commenced its deadly work, eating [illegible] fast that before she died her arm [illegible] elbow had mortified and dropped [illegible] tors think the poison was in the [illegible]

## THEY REMONSTRATE.

...ers Taken by Indignant Citizens to ...at the Shoemaker-Commissioner's ... at the Shoemaker on Tim. Wright's ...The Mayor Called Upon for Redress ...ting at citizens was held, last evening, in ...ington street, to take measures to arrest ...ntinued operation of a beer garden and ...t amusement on the square now used for ...poses and bounded by Washington, ...ilsted, and Ada streets.

...Elsbree called the meeting to order, ...Aaron Bright called the roll of ...

...Hamilton moved that the report of the ...ttee be received.

...Van Buren moved that the report of the ...ittee be accepted.

...Motion prevailed.

...Thomas Dent read the following remon...ce to be presented to the Mayor:

...To the Honorable Joseph Heistil, Mayor of the City ...Chicago.

...The petitioners, citizens of said city, residing ...vicinity of the square bounded by Washington, Halsted, Ada and Lake streets, ...Madison, Elizabeth, and Timothy Wright, re...ectfully represent that they have just reasons to ...plain of the manner in which the police author...ties in charge of the matter design to ...ts in charge of the beer-garden, and that ...this ground a place of resort, where ...ge numbers of the property are con...ted, and shall to be entered upon, to ...surrance of the public at large, good ...der of the neighborhood, and to the ...ty of the city. The occupants of the square ...ready evinced a striking disregard for pro...erecting obstacles on the Sabbath, after...e multitudes of passers and sight-seers; ...e been heeding so large a number of ad...the ground so as to endanger health from ...proper sanitary regulations; and, ...the public peace, give occasion for violations of ...ing ordinances and warrion violations of ...ition disregard of the feelings ...people of the neighborhood, be committed. ...these circumstances your petitioners ...ectfully represent that the evils ...thus threatened be counter...checked, and prevented, so far as may be ...the power of Your Honor; and that the ...ioners be granted with reference ...locality, either to the supposed transient ...ts about to enjoy our late ...ion, or to ...ons of persons. And with full confidence ...sanction of the law will not long so far ...the inhabitants in the vicin...would depreciate their property ...unbearably early ...

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...petitioners, citizens of said city, residing ...vicinity of the square bounded by ...Madison, Elizabeth, and Timothy Wright, re...ectfully represent that they have just reasons to ...plain of the manner in which the police author...ties in charge of the master design to ...ts in charge of the beer-garden, and that ...this ground a place of resort, where ...ge numbers of the property are con...ted, and shall to be entered upon, to ...surrance of the public at large, good ...der of the neighborhood, and to the ...ty of the city. The occupants of the square ...ready evinced a striking disregard for pro...erecting obstacles on the Sabbath, after...e multitudes of passers and sight-seers; ...e been heeding so large a number of ad...the ground so as to endanger health from ...proper sanitary regulations; and, ...the public peace, give occasion for violations of ...ing ordinances and warrion violations of ...ition disregard of the feelings ...people of the neighborhood, be committed. ...these circumstances your petitioners ...ectfully represent that the evils ...thus threatened be counter...checked, and prevented, so far as may be ...the power of Your Honor; and that the ...ioners be granted with reference ...locality, either to the supposed transient ...ts about to enjoy our late ...ion, or to ...ons of persons. And with full confidence ...sanction of the law will not long so far ...the inhabitants in the vicin...would depreciate their property ...unbearably early ...

...Mr. White introduced a ...Kansas to take Mr. Perry on board ...inus. Reaching the deck of ...Mr. Perry's Captain Brown, and deliv...papers of the ship in presence of ...the Kansas, when they were ag...ed, the Spanish Commander wat...ay motion, and before ...erry was then landed on shore, ...er returned to the Kansas, stopp...ray to deliver Commander White ...tication to the Captain of the Pizz...his ship probably not a human ...left in a habitation on the ...ks and the beach were lined w...beings—excitement was most ...The black smoke was pouring out ...nels of both the Pizarro and ...s, with a full head of steam ...arro was blowing off at every pi...e Kansas exhibited not the slight...ace of having steam up. ...precisely, on Saturday, the 27th ...e Virginius lifted her anchor, ...ment she moved her pas...for the Pizarro slipped their ...and got under way. Cast...having been instructed to-run ...the Pizarro to the country, so as to ...e Spaniard firing upon her until ...e could get in position, he attempt...o when, as was expected, the Piz...her off, and the Virginius beca...the Kansas meantime gradually d...own nearer the Pizarro, enabled ...ins to steam closely under the st...Spanish vessel-of-war, and thus ...the former under the guns of the ...aniard could possibly fire upon ...e she was entirely out of gun-...

## POLITICAL.

...Illingham (Ill.) *Register* believes the ...for Greeley will be not less than 5,0...enth District. James C. Allen, John ...and John Schofield are talked of for ...

...Greeley meeting in Cumberland Cou...last Friday, was addressed by ...old, of Macalester, and Mr. Fleking...ster, both distinguished Democrats. ...Gwin, member of the Liberal State C...and W. Haddock, editor of the *Regis*...am, both Republicans.

...the Seventeenth District of Illinois, st...ock of Congressional timber. The ...ident is a well-to-do farmer, has ...ed 1,761 majority, but is now claime...d for Greeley by fully 2,000 votes. For C...on the Greeley ticket, there are na...y Kerner, of Belleville, William R. M...of Waukegan, and C. A. Walker, of C...and, on the Grant ticket, John B. ...Representative, William H. Underw...Joseph Gillespie, A. W. Metcalf, Wi...ge, and General John L. Rinaker. Wi...ker is running for a straight Demo...ation.

...Lawrence (Kan.) *Republican-Jour*...the return of its editor, T. D. Thacher, ...the position that Grant stands in the ...tunate majority of the Kansas legisla...Atchison (Kan.) *Champion* has ...in training as a candidate for the U...Senate, to succeed Pomeroy.

...Nebraska Democratic Convention is ...eet at Lincoln June 20, and the Ol...accompanies the call with a doc...editorial to the effect that Democrats ...ger hesitate to indorse Greeley, ...ading journals at the *World* and *Chic*...are laundering against each nomine...Davis is ill-humored, through a cou...g, that already owns him."

...is is now public opinion for Grant in ...d in Wisconsin:

*Republican Leader*, of LaCrosse, publ...ice from the Racine *Journal*, showing ...ajority of Rasine will be for Grant: ...ournal is edited by the Postmaster of ...Then the Postmaster of Racine publ...Democratic paper, and the Postmaster ...ter Taylor and Postmaster-general ...ointed to by Pension Agent Kellogg, ...ing Democratic and Liberal Office ...e, showing that the Republicans are b...for Grant, with the exception of a ...ful few, who are opposed to any ...Then you see everything runs smooth...

...e Territory of Wyoming has no voice ...dential election; nevertheless, when it ...ded at Washington that Major Ca...y was not "sound on Grant," his official ...into the basket, and Frank Welcott w...ed United States Marshal.

...ere is, instead, a split in the Republ...ty in Dakota. W. W. Brookings claims ...ular candidate for Delegate in Cong...olonel G. C. Woody also claims a reg...ation. W. A. Burleigh, of the National ...Committee, is expected to come out ...ndent candidate, and Armstrong, D...y, will be in the field for re-election.

...e Woman Suffrage party, having decay...ercley and his platform, have appoin...ittee of seven ladies to attend the Phil...Convention. What then?

...anklin Stearns, of the Republican Nati...mittee, and the Greeley Campa...of Richmond Va.; and among the Vice P...are Judge Robert Ould, Judge John ...ith, General J. D. Imboden, General ...Johnson, W. B. Isaacs, William M. ...ther prominent citizens.

...ence Forney and Cameron "kissed ...up," it is given out that Forney ...that Cameron was a statesman, and ...always stuck to it that Forney was ...the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

...Chicago *Times* thinks that, two or ...ago, all Democrats might have 2,0...e, but declares he has none now. ...e has not heard from the Democrats ...ham

## WASHINGTON.

### The Conference Report on the Tax and Tariff Bill Agreed to in Both Houses.

### Total Reduction Secured by the Bill About $53,000,000.

### The New York Custom House Whitewashed for the Campaign.

### Attempt to Choke Off the Report of the Minority of the Committee.

### Another Phase of the Hooker-Howard Controversy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate was to-day more dull and profitless, if possible, than it has been any day for several weeks past. After the Tariff bill, which was explained by Mr. Sherman as reducing taxes $53,000,000, had been concurred in, a number of private bills of no general interest were passed. Mr. Howe, on behalf of the majority of the New York Custom House Committee, presented a report relating to the investigation of the Committee from the 3d of January last. Mr. Bayard submitted a statement in which it was shown that the minority had not been properly treated by the majority in connection with the report, and asking that he, on behalf of himself and Mr. Casserly, might be permitted to have printed during the recess a minority report. He explained that his statement was due to himself and colleague from the fact that the only knowledge they had of the majority report had been obtained during the past two or three days; and that on Saturday last he received the first intimation which he had had that a report had been prepared by the Republican members of the Committee, at which time he was invited to meet the Committee with his colleague to hear argument. The facts are that the Democratic members had been led to believe by the Administration members of the Committee that no report would be made this session, although the majority report was, at the time, in preparation, and it was simply impossible for the minority, had they examined the report of the majority on Saturday last, to go over two thousand pages of testimony and have a report prepared at the present time. From the moment the statement of Bayard was presented, it was evident that the Administration Senators intended to allow him no time in which to prepare the report, and the adoption of the statement was opposed by Messrs. Howe, Pratt, Buckingham, Pomeroy, Edmunds, and others, Conkling as usual being in the background prompting the other Senators. Indeed, all the Administration Senators seemed to be united for this purpose. It was proposed that the report of Bayard should be submitted on the 25th of June, which was satisfactory to that gentleman, but Edmunds moved to amend by requiring that it should be filed by next Monday. Bayard stated that his physical infirmity would absolutely prevent the preparation of a report by that time, his eyes, which he is only able to use at long intervals, being in such a condition as to render the performance of even his regular duties difficult. Edmunds, never remarkable for his courtesy or generosity to his colleagues, paid no attention to this appeal, but demanded that the report should be forthcoming on next Monday. No vote was taken, and Mr. Bayard will ask that the question be settled one way or the other to-morrow. Subsequently the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit over railroads, and other means of transportation within the territory of the United States, was taken up under the leadership of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and debated till 5 o'clock, when the bill was defeated, and the Senate took a recess until half-past 7 o'clock. Nothing of any possible interest to anybody was developed in the discussion.

THE HOUSE.

After passing a number of private bills this morning, the House agreed to the conference report upon the Tax and Tariff bill. After its reading Mr. Dawes was questioned on all sides as to the shape in which it left the bill, and why the Committee had reported it as it did in this and that case. After all the questions had been put and answered, Messrs. Kerr, Kelley, and Brooks gave their views of the bill. Mr. Kerr thought it was an excellent one as compared with former legislation. Mr. Kelley said it was a good bill, which would do much toward reviving our commerce. The tariff was largely reduced, but he thought it would not seriously impair the industries of the country. Mr. Brooks was glad Congress had at last taken its first step in reducing the tariff, but he thought Mr. Dawes had treated the House rather shabbily in cutting off debate on the details. At 2 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow, when the Speaker will sign the Tariff bill, after which a recess will be taken till Friday.

THE NEW TAX AND TARIFF BILL

was passed in the Senate to-day, after a brief speech by Senator Sumner, without even a division, and with no objection from any quarter. It was at once sent to the House, where it was concurred in, with the loss of a little time, and thus this important question is disposed of. As a matter of course it is satisfactory to no one, but taken as a whole, irrespective of the various interests which were involved in it, it is generally satisfactory. The most frequent complaint as to its provisions is that the tax on checks, drafts, and matches is retained, and that it goes into operation on the 1st of August instead of the 1st of July, the beginning of the fiscal year, a time more convenient to the commercial interests of the large cities. The House adjourned until Friday next in reality, but the Speaker will call that body to order, as a mere matter of form, to comply to the requirements of the Constitution, which demands that all bills shall be signed in open session, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of signing the bill, when it will at once go to the President, and it is learned that he will also sign it to-morrow.

THE HOOKER-HOWARD CONTROVERSY.

A despatch from Chicago giving the substance of a letter from R. B. Howard to THE TRIBUNE of that city, branding as false the reported statements of General Joe Hooker in regard to the battle of Chancellorsville, attracts considerable attention, and officers of high rank who participated in that battle are authority for the statement that that the author of the letter to THE TRIBUNE cannot sustain himself. The order to which General Hooker refers as the one disobeyed by General Howard is well understood here to be the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CHANCELLORSVILLE,
May 2, 1863, 9:30 a. m.

I am directed by the Major General Commanding to say that the disposition you have made of your Corps has been with a view to a front attack by the enemy. If he should throw himself upon your flank, he wishes you to examine the ground and determine upon the position you will take in that event, in order that you may be prepared for him in whatever direction he advances. He suggests that you have heavy reserves well in hand to meet this contingency. The right of your line does not appear to be strong enough. No artificial defences worth naming have been thrown up, and there appears to be a scarcity of troops at that point, and those are not, in the General's opinion, as favorably posted as might be. We have good reason to suppose that the enemy is moving to our right. Please advance your pickets for the purpose of observation as far as may be safe in time to obtain timely information of their approach.

[Signed,] JAMES H. VAN ALLEN,
Brigadier General and Aid-de-Camp to Major General Hooker.

This order was received by General Howard between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Jackson's corps of the Rebel army had been observed throughout the day from each corps head-quarters, moving along the Union front toward the right, which was occupied by the Eleventh Corps. This order was given to meet an evident attempt to turn the right. No attention whatever was paid to it, and at 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening Jackson's corps marched directly on the flank of the Eleventh Corps, the right division of which had stacked arms and were cooking their suppers, and the rout of the corps became inevitable. This is the version given by some of Hooker's staff officers here, and by the former officers of the Eleventh Corps.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES GONE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Among the Senators who have gone to the Philadelphia Convention are Morton, Nye, Logan, Windom, Cameron, Osborne, Chandler, Clayton, and Flanagan. Others will doubtless follow to-night. A large number of the members of the House have gone, including the entire Iowa delegation, who go in the interest of James F. Wilson, of that State, for Vice President. There was a very small attendance in both Houses, and but little interest seemed to centre in the business under consideration. Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, who is in delicate health, left the city to-night for several months' absence in Europe.

PAY OF THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN.

As an evidence of the manner in which the Administration organ in this city is paid for reviling those whose principles led them in opposite directions, it is only necessary to note the following amendment which was inserted by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, now before the Senate for action. The amendment is as follows: "To pay the publisher of the *National Republican* for printing list of appropriations of the Thirty-fourth Congress, $3,184." Considering that many of the leading newspapers in the country are in the habit of paying Government officers for merely making up and furnishing a list of the appropriations for publication in such newspaper a considerable sum of money each year, the disinterestedness of the organ's support of the Administration is apparent, especially when it is known that the service for which payment is claimed was performed ten years ago.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Senator Chandler said to-day that the speech of Sumner had been so thoroughly picked to pieces by Carpenter and Logan that he did not feel called upon to reply to the Massachusetts Senator at length, and that he would only, when opportunity offered, address the Senate for five minutes on the subject of ex-Secretary Stanton's opposition to Grant. From him and other Administration sources it is ascertained that there will be no more political speeches unless they are provoked by Sumner and Schurz. The latter took notes during the speech of Carpenter, yesterday, but it is not known that he intends to reply in the Senate.

DR. MARY WALKER,

some time ago, filed a claim for $16,000 with the military Committee of the House for alleged services during the war as nurse. She was in a state of excitement to-day, and represented that General Coburn, the Chairman of the Committee, had failed to keep his word with her, and had not reported a bill for her payment, as he promised. She says that she does not know of but two reasons why she has not succeeded in her claim; first, that she does not dress like other women; and, second, that she has not announced herself in favor of Grant for the Presidency. She also recounts the fact that other women, handsomer and richer than herself, have had claims allowed by Congress that were not as just nor as deserving as hers.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.

Among the other committees, including the House Judiciary Committee, to investigate the charges against United States Judge Delahay of Kansas, and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, to the Senate, which are allowed to sit during the recess, is the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House, under a resolution passed yesterday, at the instance of General Butler. The bad ventilation of the Hall of Representatives and the injurious method of lighting it, have been the subject of frequent experiments. By the resolution in the House, it is proposed that the last named Committee, with the assistance of General Butler, shall sit during the recess and make investigation as to whether the hall may not be so enlarged and extended as to embrace certain portions of the outer hall of the House wing of the Capitol, thus securing not only additional room, which is much needed for the accommodation of new members, but also better ventilation and improved facilities for light.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, after working the entire day's session, concluded to-night to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has been lying on its table unheeded for days. Fortunately most of the Senators who are obstructing business for the purpose of prolonging the session were absent, and in consequence considerable progress was made with the bill.

PROMOTIONS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The chiefs of all the bureaus in the Treasury Department met to-day, at the call of the Secretary, to consult with reference to promotions in the various bureaus of the Department, the object being to conform in future appointments and promotions to the eccentric principles laid down by the Civil Service Board. In obedience to this summons, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors, the Treasurer, the First and Second Comptrollers of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Supervising Architect, the Chief of the Lighthouse Board, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, and the Register of the Treasury, assembled in the office of the Fourth Auditor. After patient consultation for over two hours with the Civil Service Examining Board of the Treasury, it was recommended that in future promotions to vacancies existing in the Department, the recommendation of the head of the Bureau as to efficiency, capacity and good conduct of the applicant should count 50 in the scale of 100; that his examination for superior qualifications for the duty he is required to perform, should count 30, and his general claims, independent of these two conditions, should count 20. There is little doubt from the unanimity attending these proceedings, that the recommendations will be adopted by the Secretary.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE WHITEWASHED FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Senators Buckingham, Pratt, Howe, and Stewart to-day reported from the Committee of Investigation into the New York Custom House. They say no monstrous abuse has been discovered in connection with the General Order business, unless it be the misrepresentation, not to say mendacity, piled on it. There is not in the testimony or outside of it the faintest suggestion that Leet was indebted to any kind of favoritism, political or personal, for his employment on Grant's staff, while the President, in a letter to Mr. Grinnell, merely attested Leet's fitness for the business, and did not ask any appointment for him. The fact of Leet's preferment on the ground of personal merit is well attested. The testimony proves conclusively that neither Generals Porter or Babcock had any interest whatever with Leet. Not a single dollar of the millions which passed through the stores of Leet and Stocking has been lost. In the judgment of the Committee, the General Order stores ought not to be controlled by steamship companies, for the Government should have, as security for the payment of duties, possession of the goods and the bond of the importer for use in case of loss or destruction of the goods. There is no evidence of presents tendered or accepted by custom house officers from their subordinates, or preferences given to any of the latter. It is evident that some payments were made to officers above the amount fixed by law to secure additional services, but the practice has come down from a former generation, and an effort is being made to abolish it. The Committee condemn another practice on the part of officers in accepting consideration for the passage of personal baggage, but say there is no evidence of a failure to dismiss officers detected therein. The Committee suggest that unclaimed goods be received by the general order man, and carted to the warehouse, and when ordered to the public stores delivered to the contractor. Revenues, say the Committee must have profited rather than lost by the compromise. It does not appear that the officers derived any pecuniary profit from these compromises, except in the way of legally allowed moieties. It is admitted that the officers attended political conventions, but efforts have been made to discourage such attendance, which, however, is no greater than formerly. The Committee feel compelled to reject Mr. Greeley's view of the influence of the Custom House over New York politics. There is no doubt of the use of money for political purposes, and the Committee see no reason why salaried officers may not be properly invited to contribute therefor. It appears that all the collections are made either for disbursement out of the State or for aid of campaigns organized within the State, and not to control primary meetings or the election of delegates. The charge that the political patronage of the Custom House is controlled in the interest of one faction of the Republican party is disposed of by the fact that the very individual who urged that accusation is now arraigned in open opposition to the party, and there is no longer any known faction in the Republican party. The committee say the number of persons removed from the Custom House were subsequently provided places under the city government under the influence of Tammany. While the committee is not satisfied that it would be wise to exempt a merchant from giving bonds for duties on his warehoused goods, or to remit the interest on goods warehoused for a year, they concur in the suggestion that a commission be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to revise and remodel the whole service as far as found necessary. The Committee, without waiting for such investigation, recommend the abolishment of the system of moieties to officers, except in case of the seizure of smuggled goods. Salaries should be adequate for all labor performed and responsibility assumed, while other agents of the Government should be stimulated to ferret out frauds. Assistant appraisers and examiners should be experts, and be appointed only upon written and recorded proof of unexceptionable character; and certain acquaintance with the commodities they are called upon to appraise; should receive adequate salaries, and remain in office until convicted of misconduct, or are mentally or physically disabled.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

EIGHT HOUR PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition protesting, in the name of 100,000 workmen, against the repeal of the Eight-Hour law.

TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the conference report on the Tariff bill, and it was concurred in.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. HOWE submitted the majority report of the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment on the New York Custom House.

Mr. BAYARD submitted a statement, signed by himself and Mr. Casserly, as the minority of the Committee, stating that the majority report had been made unexpectedly to them, and before all the testimony on the subject had been published, and asking that in view of this fact the minority be allowed to present their views during the recess, and that there should be published as many copies of their report as of the majority report.

Messrs. HOWE, EDMUNDS, and PRATT objected to granting the request of the minority.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Without acting on the proposition, the Senate took up the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit.

Mr. THURMAN moved to postpone consideration until December. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment, providing that the act shall not take effect until one year after its passage, and that it shall not take effect in any State having sufficient legal provisions for the prevention of cruelty to animals within the meaning of this act.

Senator Casserly's amendment was rejected.

Senator SHERMAN moved an amendment, providing that the bill shall take effect on the 1st of October. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment, designed to compel railroad companies to provide better accommodations for immigrants, and in advocating it, he described some of the hardships and ill-treatment he had seen immigrants subjected to on the great railroad lines of the West.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 15; nays, 23.

The bill was passed, and the Senate took recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, and the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, except the amendments increasing the appropriation for surveying the public lands in Louisiana, and appropriating $513,343 to pay for suppressing Indian hostilities in Montana; striking out the appropriation of $41,000 for a pedestal for an equestrian statue of General Scott; appropriating $10,000 for the construction of an experimental breech-loading boat howitzer, and the two last amendments in the bill relating to the settlement of accounts of the Collector of Chicago, and to the treaty of 1832 with the Creek Nation, which were not reached.

The following amendments were passed over: Appropriating $32,500 for the improvement of Judiciary Square, Washington, and appropriating $267,688 for the payment of the Corliss Steam Engine Company.

At 11 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill providing for United States District Courts at St. Joseph and Springfield, Mo., was rejected.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

A bill was passed to distribute to the late insurrectionary States their quota of arms and equipments from 1862 to 1869.

TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

A message from the Senate having announced that that body had agreed to the conference report on the Tariff bill, the report was presented to the House by Mr. Dawes. There is an aggregate of reductions for both Houses of about $53,000,000.

Mr. DAWES said he had some interesting figures which he would have printed in the *Globe*, and which showed that the reduction of taxation for the last two years had been $85,000,000, which, with the $54,000,000 reduction in this bill, would make $140,000,000. The expenditures for 1871, when reduced to a gold basis and a peace basis, were only $6,500,000 more than in 1860. The rate of expenditure *per capita* in 1860 was $1.96; in 1871, $1.76.

The conference report was then agreed to without division, and the House adjourned to meet on Friday next.

## FOREIGN.

### Another Account of the Recent Terrible Earthquake in Syria.

### Two Thousand Lives Supposed to Have Been Lost.

### The German Government to Deprive the Jesuits of the Right of Citizenship.

### Fearful Destruction Caused by the Recent Cyclone at Zanzibar.

SYRIA.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The London *Telegraph* of May 24 has the following: A private letter gives interesting particulars of the earthquake which occurred at Antioch on the 3d of April. Two-thirds of the houses in the town have been utterly ruined, including the most ancient and durable public buildings, and the remaining houses are so greatly damaged that there is no possibility of occupying them. The inhabitants, who are in great misery, are living in tents outside of the town, and are in deep grief on account of the loss of relatives and property. The sacrifice of life has been very great, 1,500 Mahometans and 250 Christians and Jews being reported missing. Close to Antioch is the Isle of Suadia, in which all the houses, numbering about one thousand, are ruined. In Elonshia and Eljadida scarcely one building is left standing. Eljaba and Gallack are also entirely ruined. Three hundred persons perished in the latter place. When the earthquake took place Mount Bitias was split into two pieces, and a torrent of black water burst forth, tainting the atmosphere with a strong, offensive odor. Shepherds near the coast state that the sea rose about one hundred feet higher than usual. Eight days after the earthquake occurred, a Greek priest went toward a church in Antioch to search for plate, and while among the ruins, which had accumulated to the extent of about seven or eight feet, he heard a feeble voice imploring assistance. On proceeding to the spot, he found a young lady, 18 years of age, deeply imbedded in the debris. She told him that she and a young brother had been buried alive. The priest procured assistance, and the sufferers were extricated, but the young lady has since died, and the brother continues in a dangerous state.

ZANZIBAR.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Zanzibar, in relation to the hurricane which occurred there on the 15th of April, says the shores surrounding the harbor are studded with wrecks. The Sultan has lost all his vessels with the exception of two small steamers. Reports from the interior lead us to believe that not only have most of the cocoanut trees been uprooted, but that all the cassava, the sweet potatoes, Indian corn, rice, and other more important crops forming the property of perhaps 300,000 people, and on which they depend for a mere subsistence, has been utterly destroyed. The effects of the hurricane over the island generally were similar to what occurred in my own house. I have no hesitation in saying that utter ruin prevails, and that famine, with all its attendant horrors and dangers, is imminent. If the cyclone has liberated 300,000 slaves something ought to be done for their maintenance, for, unless their masters expend their all in providing for them, death from disease and starvation must ensue. In Zanzibar there are at present no means for meeting such a calamity. No such disaster as this has ever befallen the island, or was ever anticipated. The loss of life in the town and harbor has been immense. The storm was so terrific and unexpected that means for safety were not used. The native dhows, with their crews, sunk in the harbor, and many inhabitants perished in the wreck of their houses. The damage done on the 15th will probably amount to £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 sterling. That more than half of the commerce of Zanzibar has been destroyed for years, is unquestionable; but what the impending effects on native population may be, one can hardly form an estimate.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A special from Camargo, yesterday, says: "After the fight near Monterey, on the 30th ultimo, Trevino rallied all his forces, and on the following day attacked Corcoed, in the suburbs of the city, and completely routed him. Despatches state that the Government troops lost everything, their entire force being killed, wounded and scattered. The campaign of two months' preparation against the northern frontier is thus ended. It is supposed that Trevino's retreat, on the first day, was a *ruse*. The revolutionists are exhilarated, and claim it as a new impetus to their cause. Nothing is known of Trevino since his victory, but it is anticipated that he will return to the borders. Troops here are under orders to march at a moment's notice."

MATAMORAS, June 3.—Letters received from Ringgold state that the advance of Cevallos has been defeated and driven back near Mier. Quiroga still holds Ceralva, the principal city on the road to Monterey.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 3.—Military operations on the Mexican side stopped the cattle stealing temporarily; but depredations have recommenced. Cavalry and mounted infantry are going in pursuit of the thieves. The arrival of a Commission to investigate the depredations is anxiously expected.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 4.—The course of Marshal Serrano toward the insurgents in the Basque Provinces has been approved by Congress in the lower branch of the Cortes. That body, yesterday, by a vote of 140 against 22, passed a resolution declaring valid the amnesty granted by Serrano to the Carlists who voluntarily surrender.

Marshal Serrano has taken the oath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War, in the new Ministry, the position temporarily occupied by Admiral Topete.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 4.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable for the growing crops.

QUEENSTOWN, June 4.—Arrived—The steamships Calabria and Egypt, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 4.—Arrived—The steamship Maine, from New York.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The Duke of Edinburg arrived here to-day, and was enthusiastically received.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 4.—General William T. Sherman, Colonel J. C. Andried, and Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant have arrived in this city.

BERLIN, June 4.—A bill will soon be presented in the Reichstag directed against the Jesuits. It is understood that it will deprive members of the order of the rights of citizenship.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, June 4.—In the Assembly this afternoon Jules Favre made a powerful speech against a tax on raw materials. He pronounced it fatal to French trade and manufactures; unproductive as a source of revenue, and objectionable in a diplomatic sense, because it will alienate foreign powers.

PARIS, June 4.—Jean Baptiste Philibert Vaillant, Marshal of France, died to-day, aged 82 years.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

Captain Geo. M. Colvocoresses, of the United States Navy, was murdered and robbed at Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday night.

—The French cable company are about laying a cable from Landsend to Point Pleasant, Halifax, and thence to New York.

—During the storm of Saturday night last, lightning struck the house of David Dasley, at Farley, Iowa, entirely destroying it. Loss, $1,000.

—At a meeting, on Monday, of the stockholders of the Iowa Pacific Railroad, the following Board of Directors was elected: J. A. Rhomberg, W. G. Stewart, H. L. Stout, Wm. B. Allison, J. K. Graves, R. A. Babbage, and William Andrews.

—Crop reports from several counties in Northern Indiana indicate that the average yield of cereals, fruits, and vegetables will be realized. In some sections the cut worm and potatoe bug are committing ravages.

—In Rochester, yesterday, a section of a floor in Bevier's brewery gave way with several hundred bushels of grain, and a mash tub containing several thousand gallons of hot liquor. Three men working in the grain were carried down with the wreck. Two at work on the floor beneath were fearfully scalded. All will probably die.

### War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The lowest barometer, over New York, will move eastward over New England, followed by a rising barometer, clear and clearing weather, and brisk northwesterly winds over the Middle States to-night, and extend over New England by and on Wednesday morning. Clear weather will continue very generally from the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

## NEW YORK.

### The Times Indulges in Serious Charges Against Governor Hoffman.

### The Markets—Speculative Movement in Cotton

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Again the *Times* has recourse to mammoth type to show up startling facts and figures connected with Tammany's early stealings. It devotes nearly a page to the exposition of how Governor Hoffman, when Mayor of this city, served the Ring by approving fraudulent warrants, and gives in detail figures of how booty was distributed. The *Times* proceeds to say:

"Until lately we, in common with the general public, assumed that this system of direct robbery first became possible under the administration of Mayor Hall. A few weeks ago, we announced that the origin of the fraudulent warrant method of stealing was to be found in what has been hitherto supposed to be the irreproachable Mayoralty of John T. Hoffman. To-day we are able to present full and conclusive proofs of this to our readers. During the first six months of 1868, Mayor Hoffman's signature appears on all warrants drawn upon the city and county treasury. Within that period, the ring contrived to obtain, under false pretenses, $679,243 of public money. Further than this, the eminently respectable Hoffman appeared to be disinclined to go. He evidently foresaw the abyss of fraud into which his connection with the ring was leading him, and the work was becoming too dirty; he got the less scrupulous Coman to do his share of it. Without the requisite amount of brazen audacity for the part of Tweed, or of airy and reckless disregard of consequences for that afterward played by Hall, Mayor Hoffman took the *rôle* of hypocrite and sneak, who was too careful of his reputation to go as far as his fellow-plunderers wanted him, but was not too scrupulous to betray his trust by deputy. The frauds against the city and county, which were developed last year, were commenced before 1868, but became organized during that year, and were carried on continuously until some time in July, 1871. The aggregate amount of warrants in which they occurred was about as follows: 1868, mainly in the last half of the year, $3,700,000; 1869, $7,000,000; 1870, $13,500,000; 1871, $3,400,000; total for three years, from about the middle of 1868 to the middle of 1871, $28,000,000. This statement embraces only a certain class of frauds similar in character to those developed in 1871. Fraudulent contracts for street improvements, widenings, and extensions; fraudulent estimates and returns under these contracts; pay rolls; allowances for extra services, and frauds of minor character, are not here exhibited. The number of warrants actually signed by Hoffman is insignificant compared with those which he made way for Coman to sign. The frequent calls upon the services of the President of the Board of Aldermen to act as Mayor during the latter half of 1868, were obviously intended to save Mayor Hoffman from direct complicity in these frauds. To the familiar names of our previous exposures is added that of the unknown firm of T. J. Blanke' Sons, the warrants issued to whom are not unreasonably believed to be fictitious. The indorsements to some of the minor warrants are believed to be forgeries. Mr. Robert G. Gregg was apparently made the innocent means of filling the pockets of the Ring, for a little bill of his amounting to $660 63, grew, under the fostering care of Watson and his pals, to the astounding proportions of $73,860.61, net steal, $73,259.78. This is but one instance out of many that are fully analyzed elsewhere."

SUICIDE.

One of the saddest suicides on record in New York, occured last night at the house of Wm. A. Keteltas, No. 141 East Sixteenth street, the victim being Mrs. Jane Farley, wife of a wealthy coachmaker. Mrs. Farley had been a frequent visitor at Mr. Keteltas' house before and after marriage. Her last visit was made alone, and it was noticeable that for days together she would fall into a state of melancholy from which it was impossible to arouse her. At dinner last evening her strange actions attracted the notice of the family. She retired early to her room on the third floor. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Keteltas, who occupied a room adjoining Mrs. Warley's, heard a heavy fall, and hurried to her door. On opening, a sickening sight met her view. Mrs. Farley lay extended on the carpet, her throat cut from ear to ear, her face and hands and white evening dress covered with blood. A few feet from her body was a small pocket-knife, open, and also covered with blood. Medical assistance was summoned, but in vain. The Doctor made a careful examination of the room. The body lay a foot from the bed, but the act was evidently committed near the window, as the sill was covered with blood. On the marble mantel-piece was the mark of a bloody hand, and on the bell-knob a faint sign of the same. It is thought that, after cutting her throat at the window, Mrs. Farley realized her terrible position, and becoming frightened rushed to the bell to alarm the inmates of the house. She had gained the mantel piece, and was probably attempting to ring the bell when she fell back dead. Mrs. Farley had not lived with her husband for some time, and jealousy of some rival in her husband's affections induced her to commit the act. She was young, and in appearance most prepossessing.

SUIT TO OBTAIN POSSESSION OF A CHILD ACTRESS.

A quarrel over a child actress is now being ventilated in the Supreme Court of this city. Judge Barrett granted a writ of *habeas corpus* this morning on application of George D. Brown, to have Kate F. Ellis, a child whose theatrical name is "The Sappho," placed under his gurdianship. His petition says that an agreement was made at Prescott, Ont., last autumn, between himself and the parents of the child, giving him full control over her professional services for two years on payment of $300 per annum toward her education in music and the languages, and her wardrobe, the net proceeds of her engagement to be divided between them. He claims that he paid the money, but that her parents wanted her to sing in a concert saloon, and encouraged her in a practice which he condemned very earnestly as likely to destroy her moral character and injure her professional character. The parents thereupon persuaded the girl to leave him, telling her he meant to restrain her liberty. The writ is made returnable to-morrow, when the parents' story will be heard.

AFFAIRS IN WALL STREET.

Financial events to-day were generally devoid of interest. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room were dull. There was a general indisposition to enter into new engagements. The future is not clear enough to many business men and speculators to induce them to operate on a large scale.

COTTON.

The Cotton Exchange is about the only exception to the general condition of trade and finance, and speculation in the great export staple continues rampant, and the price goes upward each day. The price of cotton in New York has been advanced above Liverpool by the current gigantic speculation, and exports for the balance of the cotton year will be materially reduced in consequence of the speculative movements here. Cotton exports naturally fall off during the summer months, but the decrease this summer is likely to be greater than usual. A remarkable feature of the present speculation in cotton is the fact that the movement seems to gain strength with each step, and speculators engaged therein become bolder and bolder.

MONEY.

The monetary situation, to-day, was characterized by ease in Wall street, and call loans closed at 5 and 6 per cent.

GOLD.

The outflow of gold, to-day, was $800,000, and engagements for to-morrow are $1,700,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

continue firm. To-day the price of gold advanced from 114½ to 114⅝, with considerable activity late in the day at 114⅝ and 114⅜. The upward movement was strengthened by large specie engagements for to-morrow and telegrams from Washington unfavorable to the success of the treaty.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings during the earliest hours showed a very dull and steady market. In the afternoon Erie declined from 65⅞ to 64⅝, and the whole market became weaker. London continues to sell Erie to New York. Pacific Mail declined from 76½ to 75, and C. C. & I. C. from 38⅞ to 33. Rock Island fell off from 111⅞ to 110⅞. Boston, Hartford & Erie declined from 8⅜ to 7⅞, and Northwestern common from 75½ to 74⅞. Lake Shore fell off from 95⅞ to 93⅞, and recovered to 96⅜. The stock market closed quiet and steady.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and higher to-day, with the best prices of the season.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 104⅜@104½; Union Pacific firsts, 93⅞@94; land grants, 81½@81⅞; incomes, 86½@86⅝.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market for flour, under more liberal arrivals, and only a limited demand, is lower on all grades under $11.00. The trade and shippers hold off. Receipts consist chiefly of spring wheat. The flour market closed dull and heavy at the concession—the inquiry for wheat is limited. Prices are uncertain and less favorable news from Europe checks inquiry. The market closes easier with some inquiry for export.

PORK

dull and nominally unchanged, but holders firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The strike of the horseshoers will probably end on Thursday, and most of the large shops have yielded to the demand of the men. It is expected that the marble polishers will go to work this week. The upholsterers assembled in unusual numbers, a new spirit being infused into their movement by the action of some of the employers, who have cancelled their agreement to give eight hours, and have discharged their men. Great indignation was manifested by the men, and addresses were made severely denouncing the employers, who were accused of double-dealing and treachery. Steps were taken to perfect the organization of a society. New canvassing Committees were appointed to visit various shops, and an unwavering determination was expressed to hold out until success is completely gained. This morning a despatch was received from Philadelphia cabinet-makers announcing their intention to strike on Monday next. The picture-frame-makers did not meet to-day, and some have returned to work on the old system. The horse-shoers have been generally successful. Most of the men have returned to work. The iron-molders have not yet struck, and it is thought that most of the large shops will take such action as will render a strike unnecessary. More than a third of the 1,100 iron-molders in the city are already working on the eight-hour system, their employers having adopted it voluntarily. The strike of the metal roofers and clothing cutters, began yesterday, has resulted in a complete victory for both trades. There seems to be a prospect of a speedy settlement of the coach painters' strike. Seven hundred are still out. The piano makers are still out, and part of the engineers.

IN MEMORIAM.

The New York Associated Press to-day passed appropriate resolutions on the death of James Gordon Bennett.

CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNOR HOFFMANN.

The *Times* this morning publishes five columns of figures, headed "Hoffman's Guilt—The Beginning of the Fraudulent Warrants—How Governor Hoffman Served the Ring as Mayor—Proofs of Fraud, Taken from the City Records." The *Times* says: "During the first six months of 1868, Mayor Hoffman's signature appears upon all the warrants drawn upon the City and County Treasuries. Within that period, the ring contrived to obtain, under false pretenses, $679,243 of the public money." The *Times* then gives, in detail, the warrants issued from January 20, 1868, to November 30, of the same year, a portion of which were signed by Alderman Coman, in the absence of the Mayor.

ALBANY, June 4.—Governor Hoffman being interrogated regarding the attack made on him by a New York daily paper, says that, in view of the support he has so long received from the people of New York State, and the fact that his official integrity has never been questioned, he does not believe it necessary to answer the attacks made on him on the eve of an exciting political campaign.

PERSONAL.

The physicians of S. S. Cox incline to the hope that the critical period has passed.

HELD TO BAIL.

Admiral Nelson, charged with complicity with his son in a conspiracy against Phelps, Dodge & Co., waived an examination this morning and was bailed in $5,000.

COLONEL OF THE NINTH.

Lieutenant Charles R. Brain, of the Ninth Regiment, was this evening elected Colonel of the regiment, *vice* James Fisk, Jr.

## ILLINOIS.

### Meeting of the State Board of Equalization.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 4.—The State Board of Equalization met to-day, for the purpose of equalizing the Cook County assessment, but did nothing beside organize. The assessment, it is very likely, will not go as it is, and they may even lower it somewhat. The Auditor has not yet decided as to what effect the new Revenue law will have on the collection of taxes in Chicago, but will do so in a few days. By the Revenue law his decision is final until revised by the Supreme Court.

### Western Illinois Sabbath School Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., June 4.—The Sabbath School Association for Western Illinois commenced its annual session here to-day, and will continue for two or three days. Mr. Doty, a hardware merchant of Kewaunee, presides. Very able discussions have been held to-day, upon topics connected with Sabbath School instructions. To-morrow will be devoted to reports, &c. There is a large attendance.

## INDIANA.

### Fourth Trial of Mrs. Clem—Appointments by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—The fourth trial of Mrs. Clem, for the murder of Jacob Young and wife, in September, 1868, began at Lebanon, Ind., yesterday. A jury was empanelled to-day, after which the defendant withdrew her plea of not guilty, and entered a plea in abatement, to the effect that, having been tried and convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Nancy Young, she could not be tried for murder in the first degree for killing Jacob Young, the crime being one and the same. This plea the Court overruled, holding that the two indictments were each a course of action. The evidence will be much the same as in former trials, but, notwithstanding this, the interest is unabated.

Governor Baker, to-day, appointed G. Bloch Director of the Southern Prison; Rev. J. W. Sullivan, chaplain of the Southern Prison, and Chas. F. Coffin and wife, of Richmond, delegates from Indiana to the International Prison Reform Congress, which meets in London this week.

## IOWA.

### Judicial—The Chinch Bug and Army Worm—Turner Festival.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 4.—A large number of important cases were submitted at the Supreme Court, which assembled in this city, to-day, with the Judges all present. No decisions made.

The chinch bugs and army worms are making serious inroads upon the small grain and grass in Monroe, Wayne, and other counties, and the army worm in Mahaska, Monroe, and other southern counties. Some cases are reported where farmers have plowed up their wheat, and are planting corn. The crops are reported in good condition, but backward in the northern part of the state.

The Turner festival to be held in this city on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June, promises to be the largest ever held by the Upper Mississippi District of Turners.

The United States District and Circuit Courts have adjourned until Tuesday, the 11th of June.

## MICHIGAN.

### Brutal Attempt at Murder—A Family Feud.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 4.—Monday evening, as Alice Smith, a young lady of Sheboygan, was walking by herself, she was attacked by Tony Sweeny, who drew a butcher-knife across her throat in a fearful manner. The sheath over the artery was cut, but not the artery itself. She fought for some time, wrenching the knife away from him, and at last fainted. He, supposing she was dead, left her. In the struggle to get possession of the knife both her hands were cut terribly. Sweeny was arrested. Three years ago the mother of Sweeny sold the uncle of Miss Smith a piece of land, and she said that in surveying it he obtained more than he bought, and the Sweenys have declared they would have revenge. Tony has been heard to declare that he would kill the whole family.

## OHIO

### Cincinnati Provision Men Indignant over Alleged Erroneous Reports of the Chicago Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Considerable feeling and not a little indignation was manifested to-day on 'Change and elsewhere among provision men, by the discovery that the regular market report from Chicago yesterday placed the number of live hogs received the preceding two days largely above the actual number. The Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce on reading the despatch yesterday called the member's attention to the peculiar appearance of the report, preparing them somewhat for the developments which followed. The investigations which ensued through official and private channels, clearly developed the fact that serious misstatements had been made, and led fourteen prominent packers and provision merchants to write to-day, in a communication to the President of the Chamber, saying there seemed some unfair influences at work to depress the markets for hog products, through the medium of these despatches, and asking for a thorough investigation, and, if necessary, that other arrangements should be made for despatches. President Rowland, at the close of 'Change, assured the merchants that the Superintendent had already instituted inquiry into the facts, and that the matter would be vigorously investigated, and a remedy applied. He also caused a message to be read from the Chicago reporter, in which the blame was placed on the latter's reporter at the stock-yards.

## UTAH.

### Encouraging News from the Mining Regions.

SALT LAKE, June 3.—An uninterested person from Cottonwood reports that a new and large body of rich ore has been struck in the Vallejo tunnel.

High waters are reported in all sections of the Territory, and consequent destruction of bridges, fields and crops. All the bridges on Bear River have been swept away. All of the smelting furnaces and mills in the Territory are steadily employed in producing metal. An average of about $50,000 per day is received here by Wells, Fargo & Co., from the mines.

### International Typographical Union.

RICHMOND, June 3.—The twentieth annual meeting of the International Typographical Union assembled to-day, with President Hammond in the chair. Eighty-one subordinate Unions were represented, from thirty States, including three from the British Provinces. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. J. Hammond, of New Orleans; Vice Presidents, E. C. Crump, of Richmond, and Robert G. Streater, of Deseret, Utah; Secretary and Treasurer, John Collins, of Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Hamilton, of Philadelphia. The reports of officers were favorable. Resolutions of sympathy with the eight-hour strikes now prevailing, and denouncing the Conspiracy laws of various States, were adopted.

### Letter from the Hon. Frank P. Blair.

From the Selma (Ala.) Times, May 28.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter from the Hon. Frank Blair. It will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1872.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSON, Selma, Ala.:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 17th. I entirely agree with you in thinking that the South, which alone can cast an electoral vote for the Democratic party, should have its say on the present phase of politics.

I agree with you also in thinking that it is useless, and worse than useless, to undertake to run a straight Democratic ticket. Even if it were possible to elect, the candidate would be counted out, and if not counted out, would be powerless to do anything with the Senate against him.

In my opinion the Tennessee lead should be followed by every Southern State. It cannot be concealed that the South is for Greeley, and is for him not as an expedient to obtain power over the Federal Government, but as a means to obtain peace and the restoration of good relations between the citizens of the Southern States and between that section of the Union and the North. The election of Greeley will not be a sectional triumph. He will be supported by both sections, and hence he will be the representative of both, and will be able to restore fraternal feeling.

Grant represents only the conquering section, and has no faith in the maintenance of peace save by the sword. Local disorders, which can only be suppressed by local power, he makes the pretext for suppressing local power itself. It is like curing a temporary lameness by cutting off a limb.

I think the Southern States should all declare for Greeley, but in doing so should declare that they did so as a manifestation of their desire for peace and the restoration of harmony between the sections and between the races resident in the South, and with a view to inaugurating an era of good feeling.

Voorhees is a man of strong feeling and was warmly enlisted for Judge Davis. He will, I have no doubt, support Greeley, notwithstanding his present declarations to the contrary. I hope so for his own sake, as well as for the sake of the cause. He cannot support Grant; and he will have to choose between Greeley and Grant.

Yours truly, FRANK P. BLAIR.

## AMUSEMENTS.

"LES BRIGANDS"

was given at the Academy of Music, last night, to a large and fashionable audience, and with all the adjuncts necessary to render the production as complete and satisfactory as on the former visit of Aimee and her troupe. Even more so in some respects—notably the fact that M. Noe was in splendid voice, and gave by far the best specimen that he has yet afforded of his admirable singing and acting. The choruses were in perfect training, and the orchestra, thoroughly prepared and ably conducted, left little to be desired. The feature of the performance was the kissing and laughing chorus, which was demanded twice again. "*Les Brigands*" is emphatically the master piece of the Aimee troupe. Nothing could be finer than its superb concerted effects, Mlle. Aimee's animated drollery, Mlle. Dubois' rich voice and artistic method, Noe at his very best, both in tone and action, and Duchesne, the embodiment of the buffo *par excellence*. The splendid performance, last night, did much to efface the unfavorable impression created by the unfortunate circumstances attending the opening entertainment, and it is safe to promise a uniform and thoroughly enjoyable excellence during the remainder of the week. This evening the "Duchesse" will be given, with Aimee as Her Highness, Mlle Dubois as *Wanda*, Noe as *Fritz*, Duchesne as *Boum*, etc. This afternoon, "*Les Brigands*," for the last time, and no one should miss it.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The second performance of Handel's Oratorio of "The Messiah" was given last night at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. It should have been called a concert of selections from "The Messiah," for more than one-third of the oratorio was left out. Compared with the West Side performance, the orchestra was in better trim; the drum added greatly to the effect in some of the choruses, and Heman Allen, being among the first violinists, was another improvement. Mr. Butterfield, the leader, cut some of the best things in the oratorio. There was plenty of opportunity to have rendered it more complete, and yet have ended no later than they did, for the delay at the commencement, and between the different numbers, was out of place. Miss Lena Hastreiter sang the leading soprano numbers with great fervor, and gained an encore. Miss May French was the favorite among the solo singers. There was a sympathy in her voice, and a devotion in her singing, which was very appropriate. She sang as her closing solo, "How beautiful are the feet," and received three hearty rounds of applause. Mr. Bischoff is a sweet singer, but in oratorio singing,—to judge from last night,—he is far from being a success. He was not familiar with the music, did not sing the notes true, and accented the words in the wrong places. Mr. Foltz was the basso, and sang "Thus saith the Lord," "Behold, I tell you a mystery," and "The trumpet shall sound," and sang them well. The chorus received most of the applause, and deserved it. They had been thoroughly drilled in the "Hallelujah." The audience would not rest till it had been sung a second time. Miss Ella White sang the contralto numbers, and was loudly applauded, but she has not had enough experience to deliver her songs with the best effect.

The profits of the two concerts will be applied by the Oratorio Society to purchasing a new library. At present, they are short of copies of the "oratorios" which they wish to rehearse for the next season.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Ours" and "Mephisto's Mission" at the Globe Theatre, afternoon and evening, by the Wyndham Company.

—The Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels at the West Side Opera House, with Charley Howard and Johnson and Powers as the chief attractions.

—The Selden-Irwin Combination, with Blanche De Bar and John Dillon, at the Halsted Street Opera House, in "An Unequal Match."

—Nixon's Amphitheatre, with the great trapeze act of Mlle. Geraldine and Mons. Leopold, Commodore Foote and sister, and a variety of circus acts, afternoon and evening.

—Forepaugh's Mammoth Show, at Elizabeth and Madison streets, two performances. The grand street parade will take place this afternoon. Last night the three tents were densely crowded, and hundreds of people turned away.

## CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

### The Striking Switchmen.

Now that skilled laborers seem to have amicably adjusted all differences between them and their employers, some of the unskilled, without the slightest chance of success, are commencing to demand an increase of pay which the supply of common laborers does not warrant. Employers, as a matter of course, are refusing to pay it, and the consequence is that some strikes have been inaugurated. The switchmen on nearly all the railroads, having been denied an advance from $60 and $65 per month to $65 and $70, have ceased work. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has lost 60 men; the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Chicago & Northwestern, Michigan Central, and Chicago & St. Louis, 30 men each. These individuals, not content with leafing themselves, are endeavoring to intimidate those who have taken their places. The aid of the police has been called in several times, to quell disturbances between the strikers and non-strikers, and one or two officers, dressed in private clothes, are kept in the different yards night and day. Yesterday morning an attack was made upon the men employed by the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road, but the clerks and others employed about the freight houses collected together and drove the assailants off. The railroad companies are confident that, if they are afforded adequate protection by the authorities, their new men will thoroughly understand the business of switching in a day or two.

### Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 4

| Time. | Ther. | Bar. | Wind. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Night preceding. | 52° F | ...... | ........... | To 2 p. m. |
| 7:00 a. m. | 57 | 29.39 | N. h. | |
| 2:00 p. m. | 62 | 29.43 | N. W. h. | |
| 7:00 p. m. | 60 | 29.40 | N. W. g. | |

### Everything.

The Managers of the Home for the Friendless will hold the regular monthly meeting at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

—The Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will transact business of special importance at 2:30 this afternoon.

—Mr. H. C. Scott, of *Lyons*, Iowa, has pulled up stakes to come to Chicago and engage in business. A local paper deplores the loss to the town of Mrs. Scott's musical talent.

—Yesterday a boy named Michael McCarthy had his right hand maimed for life by getting caught in a machine in a building at the corner of Lake and Clark streets.

—Patrick Leonard, a workman employed in the construction of Burke's Hotel, on Madison street, fell from the first story to the basement, yesterday afternoon, and seriously injured his spinal cord. He was removed to the City Hospital.

—A man named Cauley, while driving across the railroad track at the intersection of Clark and North Water streets, yesterday afternoon, was accidentally thrown from his wagon, and his shoulder dislocated. He resides at No. 99 Indiana street.

—Owing to a misplaced switch, a freight train on the Northwestern Road ran into the engine house of the company, between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening. The building, and a locomotive, and a freight car belonging to the North Chicago Rolling Mill were destroyed.

—The *Aquatic Monthly* is the title of a new monthly magazine just issued by the publishers, Cushing, Bardua & Co., New York. As its name implies, it will be devoted to sustaining and perpetuating the interests of the aquatic fraternity of the United States, making a specialty of yachting and rowing.

—A horse attached to an express wagon ran away from the corner of Market and Van Buren streets, yesterday afternoon. The owner, Gus Anderson, was holding the animal by the bridle when it took fright, and was dragged along for a considerable distance before the runaway could be stopped. He was severely hurt.

—A horse and buggy belonging to White Bros.' livery stable, on West Monroe street, ran away from in front of the Barnes House, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, and fell into the river, Randolph street bridge being open. The horse was drowned, but the buggy was recovered.

—Three burglars attempted to break into the banking house of A. C. & O. F. Badger, on Washington street, east of Dearborn, last Saturday night, but were scared off by the watchman, who fired three shots after them. It is feared that the watchman's aim was wretchedly poor.

—Charles Myers, a teamster, while driving across the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Blue Island avenue, yesterday afternoon, was run into by a locomotive which smashed his wagon and threw him a distance of several feet to the ground. He was severely injured. The man's residence is at 598 South Morgan street.

—The striking iron-moulders of the Bouton Works were arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday, and all but one held in bail of $500 each to appear at the Criminal Court. They were charged with having violated a State law relating to Trades' Unions, the offence, in reality, amounting to a conspiracy to prevent non-Union men from working.

—The election of a Police Commissioner by the County Commissioners did not take place yesterday, as there was not a quorum of the Board present. Messrs. White, Stearns, Lonergan, Skelly and Pahlman answered to their names, and on motion of Mr. Pahlman the Board adjourned. Mr. Stearns complained informally that members absented themselves to prevent the election.

—A poorly constructed sidewalk in front of No. 276 West Madison street, caved in on Monday afternoon, while several persons were passing over it, precipitating them into the basement, a distance of ten feet. Two or three received slight injuries. The accident, it is said, was due to the negligence of a person who is constructing a building at that point.

—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued a circular inviting teachers to attend the Teachers' Institute meetings to be held in August next in the University at Normal. Lectures on Natural Sciences will be delivered to give those attending an opportunity to study that subject, a knowledge of which is one of the requirements of the new School law.

—A skittish country team belonging to Ferdinande Schulze, of Proviso, ran away from the corner of Union and Randolph streets, yesterday afternoon. The open front of a wholesale meat market stood before the horses, and in they went, wagon and all, causing the utmost consternation among the butcher boys. Escape from the market being impossible, the frightened team was secured. The young son of Mr. Schulze, who was in charge of the horses, was knocked down, and slightly injured.

—The farewell benefit concert of Miss Blanche Tucker, at the Union Park Congregational Church, to-morrow evening, offers a very attractive programme, and the aid of some of our best local talent. Signior Farini, Mr. Edward Schultz, Mr. Louis Falk, Miss Fannie Goodwin, Mrs. Davidson, and Messrs. Bowen and Hatch, with the Oratorio Society full chorus will assist. This, with the additional incentive to give Miss Tucker a real benefit, will ensure a full house. Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be had at No. 281 Wabash avenue, No. 239 West Madison street, and at No. 637 West Lake street.

—A Gold Hill (Nevada) paper publishes a San Francisco despatch as follows: "The Chicago Relief Committee have received back $12,000 not wanted, and have distributed the amount as follows: Protestant Orphan Asylum, $2,732 77; Catholic, same; Hebrew, same; San Francisco Benevolent Institution, $1,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $1,000; and the San Francisco Lying-in Hospital, $1,000."

—The Paris *American Register* of May 18, notes the whereabouts of the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, E. G. Asay and family, W. B. Baird, Mrs. and the Misses Churchman, Alexander N. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Mark Skinner and family, Miss Van Tuyl, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Volk, Miss Nora Volk, Mrs. H. J. Willing; London, Miss Neaf, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vail; Geneva, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hitchcock, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Miss Flora B. Johnson, George C. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Thompson; Berlin, W. S. Walker; Baden Baden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Francis; Munich, Mrs. J. N. Jewett; Rome, Mrs. Moon, Mrs. Stead.

—A meeting of the Alumni Association of the Chicago University was held yesterday afternoon in Room No. 8, Nixon's Buildings. Mr. Ferd. W. Peck presided, Mr. W. Everts acting as Secretary. On motion of Mr. Smith, it was determined to hold the business meeting of the Association on Wednesday, June 26, at 1:30 o'clock; the literary exercises at 2:30, and the banquet after the latter. The following named gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: Messrs. F. W. Peck, F. A. Smith, and W. L. Pierce. Mr. Coombs, Treasurer of the Association, mournfully reported "no funds." Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday granted building permits to the following parties: M. Staines & Co., two story brick, 44x50 feet, Nos. 13 and 15 South Green street; Lutheran St. Paul's Church, two story brick, 80x100 feet, corner of Ohio and LaSalle streets; A. E. Austin, basement brick, 22x40 feet, No. 303 Carpenter street; D. F. Bremner, two-story brick, Nos. 68 and 70 O'Brien street; John Mattocks, one-story addition in the rear of No. 223 Wabash avenue; J. F. Flynn, two-story brick, No. 544 LaSalle street; A. E. Goodrich, five-story and basement store, corner of Monroe and State streets; Frank Howe, four story brick, Nos. 31 and 33 Michigan street; Samuel Beers, three-story brick, No. 73 South Water street.

### The Democracy of Lee County, Iowa.

KEOKUK, Iowa, June 1.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Inclosed I send proceedings of the Democratic mass meeting of Lee County, Iowa.

Please say to the Chicago *Times* that this is the way the Democracy of Iowa are waiting for the Baltimore Convention. Any nomination made, except an indorsement of the Cincinnati candidates, we will defeat by an overwhelming majority. M.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

Yesterday the Democrats of Lee County held a mass Convention at Charleston, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Democracy of Lee County in the Democratic State Convention on the 11th of June. At 1 o'clock the meeting was called to order by electing Dr. A. C. Roberts, Chairman, and John Gibbons, Secretary. The Chairman appointed a Committee of three, consisting of Judge Johnson, W. C. Hobbs, and William Matteer, to report the names of delegates; also Judge Clagett, Dr. J. C. Blackburn, and W. S. Moore, a Committee on Resolutions. The Committee on Delegates reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected: J. C. Blackburn, James Pollard, A. C. Roberts, C. Doerr, Jas Hollman, W. P. Stanb, T. W. Clagett, Edward Johnston, Webster Ballinger, D. Mooar, John Gibbons, M. H. Rogers, Henry Dye, M. Stewart, M. H. Ward, Boyd E. Pease, E. Kennedy, Geo Stanwood, J. M. Anderson, J. W. Goodrich, Christ. Herschler, E. S. McCulloch, and Casper Strethman.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Democrats of Lee County indorse the platform adopted at the Cincinnati Convention, and invite the co-operation of all who stand upon it, and are opposed to the military despotism and corrupt Administration at Washington.

*Resolved*, That the Delegates from this county to the State Convention at Des Moines on the 11th inst., be and they are hereby instructed to use their best efforts to elect Delegates to the Baltimore Convention who will endeavor to procure an endorsement of the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all parties in the State of Iowa, opposed to the Grant dynasty, to unite upon State, Congressional, and County tickets for the coming canvass, and that such a movement ought to receive the cordial support of every Democrat.

*Resolved*, That this is a year of free thought and free action among the people—a year of political revolution; and all corrupt party organs and party leaders that attempt to stay its progress will be trampled under foot.

*Resolved*, That a majority of delegates appointed by the Convention to attend the State Convention at DesMoines are authorized to cast the whole vote the county is entitled to, and they are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the county as a unit.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. C. ROBERTS, Chairman.
JOHN GIBBONS, Secretary.

### Choice of Candidates.

MOLINE, Ill., May 30.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Sallust, one of the most elegant of Roman historians, tells us "that to individual intelligence and enterprise is left almost exclusively the task to gather and perpetuate the memorials of the past." The political history of our own country, and the achievements of our illustrious scholars and statesmen, whose examples animate to virtue, and kindles an inextinguishable flame of emulation in the minds of a people, are no less the subjects of individual investigation. For these are the auxiliaries of the historian,—the records and products of the past and present. Our political hierarchy furnish the present materials of which our entire polity is woven, measure the quality of Government, and must determine the character of our confederated nationality. Our profoundest lessons in political philosophy have been learned by the products and experiences of the past. Patriotism, the first of civic virtues, can have no intelligent basis save in a just appreciation of the excellencies indicating the career of a nation,—of the justice and utility of its institutions,—of its adaptability to the wants of civilized society. How essential, then, to a government like our own, which aspires to be much more than a mere desert in the history of nations, that high moral and intellectual worth should be the prevailing characteristics of our lawmakers. Our system of popular government presents the profoundest manifestations of moral grandeur in a political organism ever yet given to the world. It is established upon principles more genial to the intelligence of humanity than any other that ever existed. In its whole organism provision is made for the unrestricted exercise of mind. This is the permeating spirit of our political fabric. There is, therefore, a pervading necessity for the application of high thought to its management in every department.

When the mind wanders back, through the short procession of years, to the birth of our great Republic, reflecting upon the trials and triumphs of American politics, contemplating the moral grandeur of illustrious patriots, statesmen, and scholars of the past and present, the thoughts naturally turn upon one of the great central figures which loom up upon the canvas of to-day. We see the venerable form of the Sage of Chappaqua, and fresh remembrance comes before us of this giant of political progress and reform,—he who is to-day, and has been for years, the foster-parent and vivifying spirit of true Republican doctrines, who has stood at the head and front of American journalism, and is the leading genius of political integrity and advancement. Through a busy life, he has devoted himself with the love of a true patriot and the capabilities of a scholar and statesman, to the elevation of our national politics. His pen and his influence have reflected light and moral beauty upon the institutions of our country. Now, in the fulness of his fame, and while the sun of his life is still radiant in the mellow horizon of his three-score years, he is presented to this country as the standard-bearer of political purity and progress. While true Republican institutions remain, they will stand a fitting monument to the memory of Horace Greeley.

Not only as the master-spirit of American journalism, in the quietude of an editor's sanctum, has he been made illustrious, but much of his life has been spent in battling heroically in the turbulent field of politics; yet he has ever united the gracefulness of the scholar with the solidity of the statesman,—has ever been active in the promotion of those reforms which have for their object the diffusion of political intelligence and virtue among the people. The blandishments of his high position have never corrupted his Republican simplicity, and to-day the Philosopher of Chappaqua, Horace Greeley, in all the leading features of his character, is the model of an American statesman; and not till talent and integrity, patriotism and statesmanship, are unappreciated in this country, can a free and progressive people ignore the high claims of this great and good man.

Politicians, too, frequently mistake the legitimate purposes of government for the end, when they are only the means for the achievement of an end. They are but instruments whereby to accomplish the great design. To elect Presidents and other officers, to hold Congresses, fight battles, or print newspapers, are only episodes in the great epic of our nationality. All human governments and institutions should contribute to the great laws of progress, and the promotion of the moral growth and prosperity of a people. Unless they are founded upon and vivified by this spirit, they have no right to be. They are tyrants and falsehoods, and ought to be extinguished. In every inquiry, then, as to the polity of a Government, and the qualifications of candidates for public trust, each should be measured by this standard, judged of by this rule. Americans are beginning to learn that Government means something more than a mere machine, kept in motion for the amusement of office-holders; that freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press are the essentials of our body politic, and the pillars of our national edifice. We have too long habituated ourselves to measure the status of our political men more by the number of offices they have held than by their solid contributions to the permanent benefit of the country. This is a sad error, and must die out. Politics can never be more than a barbarous scramble for office, until they are purified and rounded into form and comeliness by making our statesmen out of our scholars, reformers, and best men.

H. F. SICKLES.

### What a Farmer Boy Thinks.

EL PASO, Ill., May 27.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In your issue of the 22d, I see a report of the Woodford County Republican Convention, held at El Paso, endorsing General Grant. But still there are some "Farmer Boys" here who will not stand up for him. No; we will turn our influence for one who will look to the interests of the whole nation. When we say we will turn our influence, we do not mean our politics or principles, for they are the same as when Abraham Lincoln was first chosen to preside over this land. We despise a change of politics, unless we see that we are in error.

The Republican principles of Civil Service Reform, Amnesty, and Local Government, are opposed by the most powerful means that President Grant can command. What, then, are the people to do; go on and support him; throw their principles aside for U. S. Grant? No; sooner than do it, we will let the moss-covered bucket fall in the well,—see the old arm-chair sold at auction. Yes, we will go on, true to the principles of the Republican party, and let Grant go with his clique of office-holders.

Every true patriot will vote for Horace Greeley,—who will exalt this nation; a man of sound judgment, capable of redeeming our Government from the plight into which it has fallen under the present dynasty.

W. H. THOMPSON.

### Illinois State Sunday-School Convention.

The Fourteenth Annual Illinois State Sunday-School Convention meets in Aurora, June 18, 19, and 20, 1872.

*To the Sunday-School Workers of Illinois:*

The citizens of Aurora extend to you a warm welcome. Our doors, our hands, and our hearts are open to receive you in the name of Him who took children in His arms and said, "Of such is my kingdom." To our tables and family altars, you are cordially and affectionately invited.

A building to accommodate 3,000 persons is to be erected, and Phillip Phillips, the "Singing Pilgrim," is to conduct the service of song. Our Churches and our Sunday-Schools greatly need the Spirit's power, and we invite you to come in the fullness of the blessings of the prayer, "I will not let thee go except thou bless me."

We are sorry to be obliged to state that all the railroad companies refused to reduce their rates of fare.

The secular and religious newspapers of the State will aid the cause by giving this invitation space in their columns. The County Secretaries, Superintendents, and pastors will do the Committee a great favor if they will indicate to them about the number of persons that may be expected from their locality.

With open Bibles, a simple and childlike faith, we look for a Pentecostal season, with a permanently deepened spiritual life and teaching power.

We forward to County Secretaries eight of these circulars, to be sent at once to leading workers in their county.

K. A. BURNELL,
Chairman Committee on Entertainment.
AURORA, Ill., May 28, 1872.

### Where Are the Police?

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I hope you will grant me a short space in your valuable paper, as I wish to make a few remarks in regard to the negligence of the police in a certain locality on the West Side. For several nights in succession, the whole neighborhood has been kept in an uproar by the continual fighting and howling of drunken men. The noise has been so great at times as to attract the attention of several hundred people, who come to witness these abominable scenes of almost nightly occurrence.

But, strange to say, while these pitched battles are being fought, we never see a policeman. The noise is certainly great enough to attract the attention of the police from the Madison Street Station. The place where these frequent disturbances occur is only two blocks west of Blue Island avenue, on Sampson street. I think it is high time that the police authorities were notified of the negligence on the part of their subordinates.

C. W. W.

CHICAGO, June 4.

### Wanted—To Know.

UTICA, Ill, June 3.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Soon after the announcement of the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention, Zach. Chandler offered $35,000 to insure the nomination of the third candidate at Baltimore, knowing that a nomination by the Democrats would insure the election of Grant. Now, what we wish to know is this: How much of the above amount the Chicago *Times* got for helping to defeat the ratification of the Cincinnati Convention candidates by the Democrats at Baltimore?

We all know that its editor has too much political sagacity not to forsee that if the Democrats put the third candidate in the field, Grant's election is inevitable. In all candor, we ask how much did Grant & Co give for the Chicago *Times*?

A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT.

### PERSONAL.

The poet Bryant will give $12,500 to found a library in his native town of Cummington, Mass.

—Miss Braddon, the novelist, it is said, has lent to the jewelry department of the London International Exhibition $25,000 worth of diamonds.

—The Rev. "Adirondack" Murray, of Guilford, Conn., owns a $2,000 colt.

—Colonel John Clark, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1868, died, last week, at Holmesburg.

—Dr. Nelaton, the famous French surgeon, is dying of an internal tumor.

—The Rich family will meet on Cape Cod, June 27, and among them will be the Rev. C. C. Rich, of Utah, tenth Apostle of Brigham Young, who has six wives and forty-nine children.

—Austria is losing her great poets in quick succession. The death of Friedrich Halm and Franz Grillparzer have been followed by that of Moritz Hartmann, the most charming of the younger school of Austria's lyrical poets, one of her best novelists and truest patriots.

—Tilton's *Golden Age* says:

"A long while ago, the *Golden Age*, having a meddlesome tendency to interfere with State and Church, nominated Horace Greeley to the Presidency, and Gilbert Haven to the Bishopric. An old friend of ours, and likewise of these two gentlemen, called at our office, and in a vein of benignant and elderly rebuke exclaimed to us: 'Why are you always endeavoring to do impossible things?' 'What now?' we asked. 'Why,' said our critic, 'if there is any one thing in the world more unlikely than that Horace Greeley will be nominated to the Presidency, it is that Gilbert Haven will be elected to the Bishopric.' So much for the predictions of the elders, the wisdom of the wise! We had the happiness of sitting in Exposition Hall, Cincinnati, while Mr. Greeley was nominated for President, and likewise in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, while Mr. Haven was elected Bishop."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

A happy man at New London, Conn., is to marry off his four daughters all at once, this month.

—The soapstone and serpentine marble quarries at the east end of the Hoosac tunnel have been sold for the sum of $30,000.

—A boy has been found in a wolf's den, in India, cared for by the occupant, and eating the raw meat that was brought him.

—A journalist, who is said to be bald, offers a reward of $1,000 for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.

—A man who has travelled through New Jersey says he saw some land there so poor that you couldn't raise a disturbance on it.

—They have made such progress in England that it has been found necessary to issue a pamphlet entitled, "Why Women Cannot be Turned Into Men."

—It is adduced by Darwinists as favorable to their theory that, when the Cynocephalus in the Central Park collection yawns, all the visitors are at once infected, and become a gaping crowd indeed.

—The man who quit chewing tobacco the other day, on the score of economy, foots up his bill for camomile, spruce gum, peanuts, licorice, and maple sugar, the first day, at $1 50.

—Boarding-school miss: "O, Charlie! I expect to graduate at next commencement." "Graduate! what will you graduate in?" "Why, in white tulle!"

—A box containing a black bear was received at an express office in San Francisco the other day: outside was this inscription: "Black bear—Ef yew don't want to get bit, keep your fingers out of the crax."

—Well informed parties in California estimate that the surplus wheat crop for exportation this year will reach 600,000 tons.

The New York *Post* wants to see Tweed's constituency reduced. It favors an "Habitual Criminal's act," whereby notorious thieves, etc., may be arrested on sight, on street cars, in public assemblies and other thronged places.

—Residents of the Susquehanna Valley propose to celebrate the centennial anniversary of its first settlement, at Sidney Plains, on the 13th of next month.

### Those Wonderful Dogs.

Wonderful dogs and educated monkeys at Nixon's Circus every afternoon and evening.